

Law Enforcement News

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When pressure becomes deadly

More NYC cops kill themselves, but nationally experts are split as to role of job in extreme stress

From January through October of 1987, 10 New York City police officers committed suicide, 9 of them by turning their service weapons on themselves.

With two months left in the year, that figure already outstrips the total of 7 New York officers who committed suicide in all of 1986, and is double the total for 1985. When considered in per capita terms, the New York police killed themselves at a rate of 23.3 per 100,000 in 1986, nearly three times the rate of 8.16 per 100,000 for the general New York population, and nearly twice the national average of 13.1 per 100,000.

Yet professionals in law enforcement and the behavioral sciences remain sharply divided on the issue of whether suicide among police officers is unusually high in comparison to other professions and the general population.

Nothing to Report

In part, the lack of consensus is attributable to the sketchy, sometimes intentionally inaccurate statistics kept on police suicides. And some police officials maintain that the data are sketchy simply because there are so few suicides — if any — to report.

"I'm sure it's higher than in some other professions, but there is no evidence that it's the highest," noted Katherine Ellison, a psychologist and professor at Montclair State College in New Jersey. "The data are just so nasty."

Few studies on suicide within law enforcement have been done, experts say, and those that have been done tend to be out of date.

"I haven't seen recent, national surveys on suicide for all police departments around the country," noted Dr. Martin Reiser, director of the Behavioral Sciences Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department. "I don't know if it's a problem any more for police than for anyone else."

In addition to lack of formal studies on police suicide, some maintain that departments make it difficult to find such data.

A Statistical Coverup?

"We are covering up statistics," said Edward Donovan, a former Boston police officer who now heads the International Law Enforcement Stress Association. "People don't want

the public to know what's going on, they don't want the public to panic. They don't want to look weak as administrators."

It does not look good, said Ellison, "if people are blowing themselves away."

In some cases, police officials concede, suicides by police officers are classified as accidental deaths in order to spare the survivors pain or to eliminate potential obstacles in collecting pension or insurance benefits.

A random sampling of major-city police departments shows few, if any, suicides by police officers in the past few years. In many instances, departments do not keep separate statistics on suicides, and often the records are relegated to word-of-mouth recollections due to the lack of incidents to record.

Lack of Recall

"I've been here 25 years and I don't recall anything recently, maybe only 1 in the last 10 years," said an official with the San Francisco coroner's office. Other cities report similar findings, with veteran employees in the personnel, research or psychological services units unable to recall recent cases of police suicide.

In Milwaukee, where officer-suicide data are not kept separately, there were none in either of the last two years, according to a deputy inspector. Miami has recorded one officer suicide so far this year, and none in 1985 or 1986.

In the Philadelphia Police Department, which also does not keep separate statistics, a spokesman said he "can only think of 1 in the last 10 years." A spokesman for the Memphis Police Department, an agency of 1,200 sworn personnel, recalled only one suicide, "at least two, maybe three years ago."

The Chicago Police Department, with 12,500 officers, has recorded three suicides so far this year. In Los Angeles, only one has been recorded thus far in 1987. Spokesmen for the police departments in Washington, D.C., and San Jose, Calif., recalled none ever, while the Dallas Police Department may have recorded one in the past 10 or 15 years, according to a spokesman.

Data on police suicides outside

Continued on Page 13

Is border war better?

Drug-war drain on locals: \$4.9B

The war on drugs, which cost an estimated \$6.2 billion for Federal, state and local efforts in 1986, would be better served if more efforts were made to intercept shipments before they entered this country, according to a study conducted for the Customs Service.

The study found every dollar spent last year on interdiction — intercepting drugs at the border or before — led to the seizure of \$7.05 worth of cocaine and marijuana. Anti-drug investigations inside the country turned up \$3.37 worth of cocaine and marijuana for every dollar spent.

"Drugs which are stopped before they enter the country do not generate the costs of social and health-related pathologies associated with drug distribution and use," the study reported. "They do not impact the U.S.

work force, or U.S. productivity or the industrial accident rate, do not participate in corruption of local and state officials, do not increase health problems or costs, do not hinder the educational processes or influence youth, and do not oblige vast funds to leave the country."

The WEFA Group (Wharton Econometric Forecasting Association), which conducted the study for the Customs Service, found that the main financial burden of the drug war is falling on state and local agencies, which spent \$4.9 billion, or 18.2 percent of their total budgets, on the anti-drug effort.

The report said that in 1986, state and local law enforcement agencies seized more than 70 tons of retail-grade cocaine and 1,700 tons of marijuana.

"It's definitely true that if you

remove drugs from the market, the price will be higher and that will reduce consumption," said Gerald Godshaw, author of the WEFA report.

"There's no question we are capturing more and more drugs. Whether it's as many as we could capture is one question I would ask. If those resources were allocated in alternative manners — and I'm not suggesting I know in which manner that should be — there might be a possibility for a greater reduction in the amount of drugs available," he told Law Enforcement News.

"We are devoting a lot more resources to fighting the war on drugs than had previously been anticipated, particularly on the state and local levels," Godshaw continued. "To think that state and local law enforcement agen-

Continued on Page 6

That does compute...

Data network eyes police chiefs

Many a busy executive, whether in law enforcement or the private sector, begins the day with a brisk perusal of the morning newspaper, in search of the news and information that may affect the day ahead and the business at hand.

For a small but growing number of police chiefs, the daily diet of job-related news and other information is now as close as the on-off switch to their personal computers, thanks to a telecommunications network being developed by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF).

The network, known as MetaPol, primarily serves the members of PERF, who are usually police chiefs from large-city departments. However, the service can be supplied to any chief and department for a monthly or yearly fee.

PERF researcher David Geiger explained that MetaPol is set up so that when members log on, they are privy to a series of "conferences." Some, such as News and Notes, include various items about the movements of colleagues along with national news of interest. "They are just drawn from participants' conversations and knowledge they have and from newspapers," he told Law Enforcement News.

Currently there are five other "conferences" available. One of them, For Chiefs, only allows access to chiefs and their staffs. The

staff conference, on the other hand, is one of the most active programs, according to Geiger, with discussions ranging from community policing to available jobs.

The data conference is still under development, said Geiger. "We're in the process of setting up a database program on the computer. It's all planned. We're

working on making data of different size jurisdictions, police force size and salary and making that information available."

Some 40 police executives have logged on to the system since it was introduced at PERF's annual conference last March. After applying to become a participant, prospective members can log on

Continued on Page 14

Floridians put away guns as legal loophole is shut

firearms where they shouldn't, it's a good thing."

The national attention generated by widely-shown TV footage of Floridians openly carrying handguns may yet spark a backlash in the direction of the law regarding concealed weapons, according to Miron.

That law placed local control over the issuance of concealed-weapon permits in the hands of the state. Miron observed that there is "growing sentiment based on the fear and loathing associated with the concealed [weapons] law to address the concealed [weapons] law at the next legislative session."

In closing the open-weapons loophole, legislators voted simply to restore the old legal language governing open display of weapons.

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — According to New Haven city records, awards and settlements in cases of police brutality and misconduct have totaled more than \$2.8 million over the past 11 years. That figure includes \$1.75-million settlement in a case involving illegal police wiretapping in the 1960's and 70's.

MARYLAND — Baltimore County Executive Dennis Rasmussen said last month that the county's 200 auxiliary police officers will be paid for lost wages if they are injured in the performance of volunteer duties. The injury benefits were cancelled two years ago because of rising insurance rates, prompting a decline in the auxiliary ranks.

NEW JERSEY — A new all-black narcotics unit in Atlantic City nabbed 23 people in the first nine days of patrolling high-crime housing projects. The unit's 13 volunteer officers are all "very experienced" and "streetwise," according to Police Chief Joseph Pasquale.

NEW YORK — What's in a name? Lots, if you're a New York City detective. Fourteen years after the police department's detective squads were renamed Precinct Investigative Units and assigned to the command of the precinct's uniformed captain, the 2,800 detectives will once again be organized into 75 "squads" and report to their own detective commanders. "What's in a name for us," said detectives' association president Thomas Scotto, "is our pride."

The New York City Police Department has altered a long-time policy and will no longer require the handcuffing of non-violent prisoners who surrender with their lawyers and pose no threat of escape. The new order reiterates that the department

policy is "to handcuff all prisoners with hands behind their back." However, officers are given the option of asking permission from their superiors to dispense with handcuffs in specified cases. Police officials said such cases would generally be limited to nonviolent white-collar criminals.

Southeast

ALABAMA — State trooper Joseph C. Duncan has been charged with the murder of fellow trooper Elizabeth Cobb, whom he once considered marrying, in an effort to collect life insurance benefits. Cobb was found in her patrol car Oct. 11, shot several times in the head. She had recently purchased a life insurance policy naming Duncan as the beneficiary, according to state police officials.

Birmingham Police Officer Larry Skipper suffered the first line-of-duty injury since the formation of the police department's Mounted Unit in 1980, when his horse, Champion, bolted and unseated Skipper. The incident on Oct. 19 left Skipper with a broken arm and dislocated shoulder.

FLORIDA — Under rules promulgated by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission effective Oct. 1, all applicants for law enforcement jobs in the state must undergo urinalysis screening to prove that they have not been using illegal drugs. The targeted drugs include cocaine, cannabis, PCP, Quaaludes, heroin, amphetamines and barbiturates.

The FBI has joined with the Winn-Dixie Stores chain to produce and distribute a 14-minute videotape that teaches children about the harmful effects of drug

use. Seven thousand tapes have been given to schools and libraries, and the public can rent the video free of charge at all 1,273 Winn-Dixie supermarkets.

GEORGIA — Atlanta Police Officer M. L. Long was charged last month with involuntary manslaughter in the Sept. 10 death of Eddie Callahan, a black man who was shot five times in the back. Police said Callahan, a stolen-car suspect, was trying to grab the gun from Long's partner.

TENNESSEE — The state Task Force on Marijuana Eradication has destroyed more than 485,000 plants so far this year. The illicit plants, worth an estimated \$242 million, represent a volume 40 percent higher than the 338,498 plants destroyed in 1986.

Henderson County Sheriff Jack Fowler was charged last month with 16 counts of assaulting and sexually abusing male inmates at the county jail. The attacks allegedly took place between 1983 and August 1987.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Cook County Sheriff James E. O'Grady has filed suit against his predecessor, Richard Elrod, charging that Elrod and a county merit board illegally promoted 396 deputies to sergeant, lieutenant and captain for political purposes. O'Grady is seeking a court order to void the promotions and require the board to make future promotions on the basis of merit.

Village officials in Wheeling are considering a ban on the sale and "brandishing" of all toy guns, following an incident in which police officers responded to a report of a man with a gun. Police drew their weapons and prepared to return fire when they realized that the "man with a gun" was a 15-year-old wielding a toy pistol that closely resembled a .25 automatic.

KENTUCKY — Lexington Mayor Scotty Baesler has applied to the state for a \$250,000 grant to operate a pilot drug-testing program for probationers and parolees. Under the program, which would be the first in the state if approved, subjects would be tested twice monthly for drug use.

MICHIGAN — Detroit Police Officer John Fitzpatrick, 41, was killed Oct. 9 in a car wreck that also seriously injured Officers James Pigeon and Daniel Swientowski. Fitzpatrick, a 19-year veteran, was with his fellow officers in a police car that was rammed by a car driven by a man who reportedly had a blood-alcohol level of 0.25, more than twice the legal limit of 0.10.

On Oct. 15, Michigan became the 44th state to permit cameras in courtrooms, with the start of a five-county experiment. The remaining counties will follow suit on Feb. 1, 1988.

OHIO — Town officials in Carey last month fired nine-year veteran police officer Harry Huston for being a bad example to others. Huston, whose wages are garnished to pay off thousands of dollars in debts, indicated he would appeal the dismissal.

Plains States

MISSOURI — Beverly Hills Police Chief was reported in stable condition after being shot in the arm while he scuffled with two men outside a store in the suburb of St. Louis.

The Missouri Highway Patrol has purchased 17 high-powered Ford Mustangs to give better chase to traffic violators in fast cars. The Mustangs will be assigned to each Highway Patrol district.

More than \$300 million worth of marijuana plants have been destroyed so far this year in sweeps through 541 sites throughout the state, according to the Highway Patrol.

WYOMING — Sheriff Jack Cain of Sublette County plans to deploy trained dogs to sniff lockers at county schools for drugs. The sheriff indicated that suspicious lockers would be reported to school officials.

Southeast

ARIZONA — The Parker Police Department will meet this month with the Colorado River Indian Reservation tribal police in an effort to work out a dispute over jurisdiction. Tribal police began patrolling the town after Parker police shot and killed two members of the tribe.

COLORADO — The FBI has recorded 65 bank robberies in the state so far this year, compared to 59 in all of 1986. A spokesman said a limited number of people are committing multiple robberies.

OKLAHOMA — Voters in Oklahoma County last month approved a one-year, one-cent increase in the local sales tax to pay for a \$40-million county jail. Residents also overwhelmingly approved the extension of the 911 emergency telephone system to rural areas.

Retired state trooper Gene Jones was named police chief of Lindsay last month, after Chief Dennis Avance and three other officers resigned amid reports they bought two-way radios from a man accused of fraud. No charges were filed against Avance or the other officers.

TEXAS — Violent crime in Houston during the first eight months of this year dropped nearly 10 percent compared to the same period in 1986, police said. The decrease was paced by a 28-percent decline in homicides and a 26-percent drop in rapes.

Houston Police Capt. J. W. Fulbright is appealing Chief Lee Brown's appointment of Capt. Elizabeth Watson as deputy chief in charge of the Westside Command Station. Fulbright has been passed over twice for a deputy chief's spot.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — The state Supreme Court last month overturned a key decision of its more liberal predecessor on the death penalty, ruling that a criminal may be executed even if he had not intended to kill. The 6-1 ruling, which affects 30 death penalty appeals, reverses a 1983 decision that barred the death sentence for murder committed during such felonies as rape, robbery or burglary unless the jury finds an intent to kill.

HAWAII — Honolulu Police Officer Troy Barboza, 24, was shot and killed in his Manoa Valley home last month. Police said they had no motive or suspect in the case. Barboza, who was named officer of the year for 1986, was working undercover with Filipino youth gangs.

IDAHO — The state was recently awarded \$1.124 million from the U.S. Narcotics Control Assistance Program to help fund anti-drug abuse efforts.

OREGON — The U.S. Marshals Service held an automobile auction Oct. 17 to unload 24 cars seized from drug dealers. Among the prizes available to the highest bidders: two Alfa Romeos, a Mercedes-Benz, a vintage Triumph and MG Roadster, two Jaguars and two Datsun 240Z's.

The State Supreme Court ruled last month that the results of polygraph tests may not be used in criminal trials even if the defendant approves their use. The ruling overturned the murder conviction of a Tillamook County man.

WHAT KIND OF A GUY WOULD JUST STAND THERE WHILE HIS FRIEND HAD A HEART ATTACK?

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Federal File



A roundup of Federal-level criminal justice activities.

Federal Bureau of Prisons

★ The bureau announced Oct. 23 that it would immediately begin segregating Federal inmates who test positive for the AIDS virus and display "predatory or promiscuous behavior." Segregated inmates will be housed in single-person cells and will not be allowed to eat, work or engage in recreational activities with the prison's general population. The announcement of the new policy was made simultaneously with the release of statistics showing that 494 Federal inmates, or about 3 percent of those tested under a pilot program, have tested positive for the AIDS virus.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

★ Reported crime in the United States rose by 1 percent during the first half of 1987, compared to the same period last year, according to FBI figures released in mid-October. The increase was the smallest in three years, said a report accompanying the statistics. Violent crime declined by an aggregate 1 percent, with only assaults increasing, by 2 percent nationally. Property crimes rose by an aggregate 2 percent, led by a 6-percent increase in motor vehicle thefts. (See chart, below.)

The White House

★ On Oct. 16, at a meeting with law enforcement officials, President Reagan unveiled his "Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1987," which he said he would send to Congress that day. The legislation includes measures that would generally bar the exclusion at trial of evidence obtained in reasonable good-faith belief that the search and seizure were constitutional, set a one-year time limit on habeas corpus petitions by state prisoners, and establish the death penalty for certain Federal crimes, including espionage, treason, terrorist murder and causing death while engaged in a continuing criminal drug enterprise.

Crime in big-city America

Major crimes reported to the police in the nation's largest cities, January-June.

City	1987 crime	1986 crime	% chng.
New York	312,584	302,548	+3.3
Los Angeles	146,272	141,943	+3.0
Chicago	n/a	n/a	-
Houston	82,389	82,673	-0.3
Philadelphia	46,049	40,349	+14.1
Detroit	65,029	68,625	-5.2
San Diego	41,346	39,205	+5.5
Dallas	79,080	71,209	+1.1
San Antonio	57,086	44,892	+27.2
Phoenix	41,889	45,215	-7.4
Baltimore	31,448	32,371	-2.9
San Francisco	28,746	28,046	+2.5
Indianapolis	13,855	14,738	+6.0
San Jose, Calif.	18,471	20,286	-8.9
Memphis	30,821	30,803	+0.1
Washington, D.C.	24,163	24,654	-2.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	33,971	26,703	+27.2
Milwaukee	n/a	n/a	-
Boston	33,474	32,988	+1.5
Columbus, Ohio	24,421	22,706	+7.6
New Orleans	26,426	27,752	-4.8
Cleveland	21,753	21,459	+1.4
Denver	23,560	27,953	-15.7
El Paso	19,339	18,227	+6.1
Seattle	34,747	33,202	+4.7
Nashville	20,115	17,413	+15.5
Austin, Tex.	21,246	21,931	-3.1
Oklahoma City	27,421	26,778	+2.4
Kansas City, Mo.	25,573	25,735	-0.6
Fort Worth	36,567	34,844	+4.9
St. Louis	25,451	24,408	+4.3
Atlanta	32,301	30,816	+4.8
Long Beach, Calif.	16,520	16,602	-0.5
Portland, Ore.	31,713	31,387	+1.0
Pittsburgh	14,706	15,432	-4.7
Miami	27,896	30,629	-8.9
Tulsa	17,386	16,937	+2.7
Honolulu	24,333	22,677	+7.3
Cincinnati	13,246	13,126	+0.9
Albuquerque	17,683	17,303	+2.2
Tucson, Ariz.	20,401	19,348	+5.4
Oakland, Calif.	23,119	22,409	+3.2
Minneapolis	21,041	19,615	+7.3
Charlotte, N.C.	17,892	16,727	+7.0
Omaha	11,263	10,735	+4.9
Toledo, Ohio	13,691	12,958	+5.7
Virginia Beach, Va.	8,493	8,453	+0.5
Buffalo	11,703	11,855	-1.3
Sacramento, Calif.	17,205	17,911	-3.9
Newark, N.J.	19,420	20,209	-3.9

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

Pa. task force urges opening mental-health files to police

Regulations governing the confidentiality of mental-health records in Pennsylvania should be relaxed, a legislative task force in that state urged recently, and more than 50 other substantive changes are needed in the Pennsylvania Mental Health Code.

The task force also recommended the recognition of threatened or actual property damage as one of the criteria for involuntary commitment and an increase of 1,000 in the number of case workers in mental health-care facilities.

The task force and a citizens' advisory committee were formed by resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature following the Sylvia Seegrist case in 1985. The rifle-toting Seegrist, who had been institutionalized 10 times in a 12-year span, opened fire on shop-

pers at a mall in Delaware County on Oct. 30, 1985. At trial, Seegrist was found guilty but mentally ill and was sentenced to three life terms in prison.

The relaxation of confidentiality rules is one of the most influential changes proposed by the task force, according to Lackawanna County District Attorney Ernest Prete Jr., who chairs the citizens' committee. The panel recommended that, under certain circumstances, confidentiality rules should be eased to allow health-care workers to notify law enforcement agencies when a patient is being released from a state hospital into a community facility.

Prete said that at the public hearings held by the advisory committee, several witnesses representing law enforcement

testified that "there was a problem getting the necessary information from the treatment personnel which would aid law enforcement in either the apprehension or the investigation" of dangerous patients, "particularly in an emergency situation where they knew nothing about the person they were dealing with."

The task force urged that documents remain confidential except in cases where the patient has consented in writing. However, those engaged in providing treatment may be privy to such documents, along with a court in the course of "criminal proceedings in which the person's mental condition is an issue."

Privileged communications, however, would not be disclosed without written consent. Excep-

Continued on Page 6

Undercover cops face polygraph tests from wary California drug traffickers

At one time it was suspects who shook in their shoes when forced to take a polygraph test. In San Jose, Calif., the tables are turned, and it is undercover agents who may be in danger from drug traffickers who force them to submit to a lie detector to prove they are not the police officers.

Recently, court records in San Jose showed that in one case an undercover agent was nearly forced to take a polygraph test to prove his claim of being a commercial pilot to suspects trying to smuggle in five tons of Colombian cocaine.

Federal agents who overheard the conversation were able to intervene and arranged a meeting with the private polygrapher at the San Jose Police Department

and told him to fake the results. The polygrapher refused to do so, but on the day of the test he did tell the suspects that his equipment was broken.

If the problem is found to extend beyond an isolated case or two, the California State Polygraph Examiners Board will have to reconsider its guidelines prohibiting polygraphers from using the tests to circumvent the law and from faking results.

"The board wasn't aware of any other legal body which would provide an exemption for an examiner to falsify a report pursuant to an investigation," said Dia Goode, executive director of the California State Polygraph Examiners Board.

"We're going to see if in fact it

is a major problem or if it was an isolated incident that was picked up in the paper. That's the first issue. Secondly, we are trying to determine if there is some other law that would be applicable."

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has said the problem is not a serious one, but San Jose drug agents differ, noting that on several occasions a lie-detector test has been demanded in the middle of a negotiating a narcotics transaction.

The American Polygraph Association has been advising examiners neither to cooperate with suspects nor to fake results to protect undercover agents. "My inclination would be to walk away from it, period," said an APA spokesman.

Race an issue as Chi board nixes number-two lawman for top spot

When the names of three finalists for the post of Chicago Police Superintendent were submitted to Mayor Harold Washington last month, one name — that of First Deputy Supt. John J. Jemilo — was not included.

The Police Board's rejection of Jemilo, who has been second-in-command to retiring Supt. Fred Rice for the past four years, sparked angry editorials and columns in Chicago's two daily newspapers, cries of indignation from civic leaders and assertions that Jemilo was the victim of an anti-white bias on the part of the Washington Administration.

In bypassing the first deputy superintendent, the Police Board chose as finalists two blacks and one who is part Hispanic. Rudolph Nimocks, who is considered by some to be the frontrunner, is deputy superintendent in charge of the Bureau of Administrative Services. He was a

finalist for the job four years ago, when Rice was named superintendent. Deputy Supt. Matt Rodriguez heads the Bureau of Technical Services, while Deputy Chief of Patrol Leroy Martin commands several police districts.

In a column by Chicago Sun-Times columnist Art Petacque, Jemilo blamed the Police Board's rejection of him on a distorted view of his record of promoting minority officers.

"Apparently," he told Petacque, "they didn't do their homework, and if it were not so serious a situation, I'd like to say that the questions they asked me were ludicrous. Department records will back me 100 percent."

Petacque quoted one unnamed Police Board member as saying that the questions asked of Jemilo were a "set-up" designed to knock the first deputy out of the running.

Norval Morris, a Police Board member and a law professor at the University of Chicago, told Petacque in an earlier interview that race played a part in the selection of the finalists. Morris and fellow board member Frances K. Zemans both announced their resignations from the board before the final vote was taken, but noted that the moves had been planned in advance of the flap over Jemilo.

Jemilo, who said he will retire from the department as soon as a new superintendent takes over, was both angry and saddened at the board's perception of his record on minority relations, saying that no one on the force has done as much for affirmative action as he has.

"In fact, I was being criticized by white members of the Chicago Police Department for doing far too much in that area," he told Petacque.

People and Places

Making waves

It took a lot of doing, but after nearly two years of going through the proper channels, Cpl. Phillip M. Hanners of the Georgia State Patrol will once again be enjoying the commercial airwaves in his patrol car.

The AM-FM radio was removed from Hanners' vehicle in 1986 after an ear specialist recommended that the trooper be excused from radio room duty because of a hearing disability. Eighteen months later, his post commander, Sgt. First Class Thomas E. Robinson, decided that if Hanners was unable to pull his share amid the blaring radios in the control room, then having both a State Patrol radio and a commercial receiver in the squad car would also be too much for the corporal.

Robinson ordered the removal of the AM-FM receiver, which is standard equipment on state patrol cars.

In response, Hanners filed a grievance charging handicap discrimination, which was upheld by a State Patrol hearing officer. But the hearing officer's recommendation that the radio be reinstated was not rejected by Maj. K. D. Rearden for safety reasons, and the case ended up in the hands of the state's Office of Fair Employment Practices.

Describing the action taken against Hanners as retaliatory, Special Master Beverly B. Bates ordered that the radio be put back in his car. Bates also ordered the State Patrol to strike the negative portions of performance ratings given Hanners by Sergeant Robinson.

In reaching her conclusion, Bates conducted a "special viewing" in which Corporal Hanners received eight radio transmissions without error while the AM-FM receiver was playing.

Shining star

You've got to hand it to the Police Executive Research Forum. When PERF chose Houston police Capt. Thomas G. Koby last year as the first recipient of the Gary P. Hayes Memorial Award, it had apparently spotted a truly meteoric

rising star in Houston law enforcement.

Little more than one year later, Captain Koby, now 38, has become Assistant Chief Koby and has been placed in charge of the police department's Field Operations Command.

A deputy chief for five months



Assistant Chief Koby

prior to his recent promotion, Koby has run the gamut of assignments within the HPD. Beginning his career in 1969, he quickly rose through the ranks to become a detective in 1974. From 1979 to 1982, he was assigned to the records division where he supervised the automation of all departmental records as part of a computerized system that is now a national model.

He has served with Internal Affairs, commanded a field precinct and, from December 1985 to the present, has commanded the Burglary and Theft Division.

Following the City Council's confirmation of Koby's promotion, Police Chief Lee P. Brown observed: "I have every confidence in Assistant Chief Koby's abilities and leadership to carry out our plans for policing the city of Houston."

As assistant chief, Koby replaces John P. Bales, who retired to take a job in private industry.

The holder of a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Houston, Koby is a member of the HPD's Executive Session team, which is developing neighborhood-oriented policing strategies that are intended to carry the department and the city into the future. In 1985 he was cited as the police department's Manager of the Year.

What They Are Saying

"We are covering up statistics. People don't want the public to panic."

Edward Donovan, head of the International Law Enforcement Stress Association, on the dearth of data regarding police suicides. (1:1)

Md. hero is 'cop of year'

The family whose lives he saved call him an angel. His colleagues in the Maryland State Police call him the "Road Warrior." But the International Association of Chiefs of Police has come up with the best name of all for Sgt. Kenneth Pollock, a 42-year-old undercover cop: The IACP called him Police Officer of the Year for 1987 at an award ceremony in Toronto last month.

In an uncommon feat of bravery, Pollock raced to position his unmarked car in front of a van carrying a young couple and their newborn child, and in so doing spared them from the full impact of a runaway car that was coming straight at them at 90 miles per hour.

Although a 19-year veteran of the State Police, Pollock says his response to scene was not prompted by any veteran cop's reflex. Seven years ago he lost his 16-year-old son, Jeffrey, in a motorcycle accident. The boy died on the street, in Pollock's arms, after being thrown from the motorcycle into a telephone pole.

"I'm just so pleased that these people didn't have to suf-

fer the horror that I went through by losing a child," he told Parade Magazine, which co-sponsors the award. "Maybe that was my purpose in life — to save this little baby."

Five years ago, Pollock transferred to the department's undercover narcotics division because the memory of his son's death led him to shake uncontrollably at the sight of a traffic accident. An understandable fear of the road, however, did not stop him from responding last March 23 when he received a radio report of a high-speed chase on Interstate 70. Two troopers were chasing a woman whose speed was exceeding 100 miles per hour, and they needed help.

When the woman literally flew over the median strip and began driving eastbound in the westbound lane, Pollock knew that with no marked cars in the area, he would have to stop all traffic in the westbound lane within five minutes if he was to avert imminent disaster.

Pollock jumped out of his car, held up his badge and motioned cars to stop. A tractor-

trailer was the first vehicle to respond and other cars soon followed suit. Running in between the cars, Pollock shouted for motorists to get out of their cars and run to the grassy shoulder of the highway, as far from the road as possible.

While most quickly heeded Pollock, David Cannon, 32, his wife, Laura, 31, and their infant daughter, Caitlin, remained in their van.

With only seconds to spare before the runaway car came into view, Pollock jumped into his car, buckled up and swerved in front of the van. Although he had intended to escape, there was no longer time. The car hit him on the driver's side, knocking him first to the other side of his car and back and then throwing him into the windshield.

Miraculously surviving the crash, Pollock emerged with a slipped disk, a concussion and a broken nose. "I know it sounds funny," said David Cannon, a devout Pentecostal from Middletown, Md., "but I believe he was an angel. God knew exactly where to put him."

Top banana in Orange?

In a race for sheriff already crowded with candidates, Undersheriff Larry Shultz of Orange County, Fla., has thrown his own lawman's hat into the ring.

Shultz, a 17-year veteran of the sheriff's department, has been second-in-command to Sheriff Lawson Lamar since 1982. Shultz, who was prominent in Lamar's 1981 campaign, rose quickly from homicide sergeant to captain and then to undersheriff in less than a year.

Although offering few campaign specifics, the 55-year-old

Shultz said he would continue most of those programs initiated by Lamar, expanding several of them, including minority recruitment efforts. Shultz said he would consider providing scholarships for minority students at local colleges and encourage more minority participation in the sheriff's Explorers Program for teenagers.

Shultz joined a field that already included former sheriff's Capt. Dennis Dayle and Edgewood Police Chief Gerald Brewer. Both announced their candidacies in September.

Contending that the department is too top-heavy with managers, Brewer has proposed cutting the number of managerial posts in order to add 48 new deputies to the force.

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When jurors tipple the scales of justice

We have all heard the expression "sober as a judge" (a phrase that, considering some of the judges I have known, may be



Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

overly complimentary). But what effect does a lack of sobriety on the part of a juror have on the conduct or outcome of a criminal trial? In this week's United States Supreme Court case, the Justices assert that the inebriation of jurors is not enough in and of itself to justify overturning a criminal conviction. The real question to be addressed is: Who snitched on the offending juror?

Facts of the Case

William Conover and Anthony Tanner were convicted of conspiring to defraud the United States and of committing mail fraud as a result of a complex series of transactions involving a road construction contract.

The day before the scheduled sentencing, Tanner filed a motion, in which Conover later joined, seeking continuance of the sentencing date, permission to interview jurors, an evidentiary hearing and a new trial. According to an affidavit accompanying the motion, Tanner's attorney had received an unsolicited telephone call from one of the

jurors, Vera Asbul. Ms. Asbul told counsel that several of the jurors consumed alcohol during the lunch breaks at various times throughout the trial, causing them to sleep through the afternoon sessions. The United States District Court continued the sentencing date, ordered the parties to file memoranda and heard argument on the motion to interview jurors.

The court concluded that juror testimony on intoxication was inadmissible under Rule 606(b) of the Federal Rules of Evidence to impeach the jury's verdict. The District Court invited the defendants to call any non-juror witnesses, such as courtroom personnel, in support of the motion for a new trial. Tanner's counsel took the stand and testified that he had observed one of the jurors "in a sort of giggly mood" at one point during the trial, but did not bring this to anyone's attention at the time.

Earlier in the hearing the judge referred to a conversation between defense counsel and the judge during the trial on the possibility that jurors were sometimes falling asleep. During that extended exchange the judge twice advised counsel to inform the court immediately if they observed jurors being inattentive, and suggested measures the judge would take if he were so informed.

The judge also observed that, in the past, courtroom employees had alerted him to problems with

the jury. "Nothing was brought to my attention in this case about anyone appearing to be intoxicated," the judge stated, adding. "I saw nothing that suggested they were."

Following the hearing, the District Court filed an order stating that on the basis of the admissible evidence presented "the motions for leave to interview jurors or for an evidentiary hearing at which jurors would be witnesses [are] not required or appropriate." The court also denied the motion for a new trial.

"One Big Party"

While the appeal of this case was pending before the Eleventh Circuit, the defendants filed another motion for a new trial based on additional evidence of jury misconduct. In another affidavit, Tanner's attorney stated that he received an unsolicited visit at home from a second juror, Daniel Hardy. Despite the District Court's order denying permission to interview jurors, two days after Hardy's visit Tanner's attorney arranged for Hardy to be interviewed by two private investigators. The interview was transcribed, sworn to by the juror and attached to the new trial motion.

In that interview, Hardy stated that he "felt like...the jury was one big party." Seven of the jurors, Hardy indicated, drank alcohol during the noon recess. Four jurors, including Hardy, consumed "a pitcher to three

pitchers" of beer among them during various recesses. Of the three other jurors who were alleged to have consumed alcohol, Hardy stated that on several occasions he observed two jurors having one or two mixed drinks during the lunch recess, and one other juror, who was also the foreperson, having a liter of wine on each of three occasions.

Nor did the party mood stop there, according to Hardy. On a regular basis during the trial, he said, he and three other jurors smoked marijuana. Moreover, Hardy stated, during the trial he observed one juror ingest cocaine five times and another juror ingest cocaine two or three times. One juror sold a quarter-pound of marijuana to another juror during the trial, and took marijuana, cocaine and drug paraphernalia into the courthouse. Hardy noted that some of the jurors were falling asleep during the trial, and that one of the jurors described himself to Hardy as "flying."

Before visiting Tanner's attorney, Hardy said, no one had contacted him concerning the jury's conduct, and he had not been offered anything in return for his statement. Hardy said that he came forward "to clear my conscience" and because "I felt...that the people on the jury didn't have no business being on the jury. I felt...that Mr. Tanner should have a better opportunity to get somebody that would review the facts right."

The District Court, stating that the motions "contain supplemental allegations which differ quantitatively but not qualitatively from those in the April motions," denied the petitioners' motion for a new trial.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed. 772 F. 2d 765 (1985). The U.S. Supreme Court, however,

granted certiorari to consider whether the District Court was required to hold an evidentiary hearing, including juror testimony, on juror use of alcohol and drugs during the trial.

Jury Room Is Sacrosanct

Writing for a divided Court, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor began by noting that "the near-universal and firmly established common-law rule in the United States flatly prohibit[s] the admission of juror testimony to impeach a jury verdict." Exceptions to this common-law rule, O'Connor noted, were recognized only in situations in which an "extraneous influence" was alleged to have affected the jury. In situations that did not fall into this exception for "extraneous" (i.e., external) influence, however, the Court adhered to the common-law rule against admitting juror testimony to impeach a verdict.

Lower courts used this external/internal distinction to identify those instances in which juror testimony impeaching a verdict would be admissible. The distinction was not based on whether the juror was literally inside or outside the jury room when the alleged irregularity took place. Rather, the distinction was based on the nature of the allegation. "Clearly a rigid distinction based only on whether the event took place inside or outside the jury room would have been quite unhelpful," wrote Justice O'Connor. "For example, under a distinction based on location a juror could not testify concerning a newspaper read inside the jury room. Instead, of course, this has been considered an external influence about which juror testimony is admissible. See *United States v. Thomas*, 463 F. 2d 1061 (CA7 1972). Similarly, under a

Continued on Page 6

Judge Sessions to find FBI with a new international look

To those of us of a certain age, the name of J. Edgar Hoover springs immediately to mind when the FBI is mentioned. But



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

the old G-man would scarcely recognize the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Judge William S. Sessions will take over shortly. Today's FBI is moving steadily into the arena of international criminal investigations, according to the man who has been acting director of the agency for the past several months, John E. Otto.

"In terms of white-collar crime, organized crime, narcotics traffic and terrorism, all of which are international, the FBI that I joined in 1964 is not the FBI of today," said Otto, who took temporary command of the Bureau in January when William H. Webster left to become Director of Central Intelligence. Otto also predicted that the FBI's role on the international scene will grow in the coming years.

The Bureau began going international after legislation passed in 1984 and 1986 authorized the expansion of its jurisdiction outside the U.S., provided that foreign governments acquiesce. "If the foreign government doesn't agree," said Otto, "then of course the United States is not going to impose its will by going into some sovereign state and start to conduct investigations. At least we're not prepared to do that under most circumstances."

As examples, Otto cited cooperation with Italian authorities in investigating organized crime and drug trafficking, and with Colombian police in battling drugs (until that nation's courts ruled an extradition treaty with the U.S. to be illegal). The FBI is working closely in foreign investigations with such agencies and groups as the Drug Enforcement Administration, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Interpol and the CIA. In part because Judge Webster, the former FBI chief, now heads the CIA, "our relationship with the CIA is better than it has ever been," Otto said.

The acting FBI Director had high praise for both Judge Webster and his successor, Judge Sessions. At this writing, Ses-

sions had not been sworn in as FBI Director because of illness. But when he does assume the post, Otto said, he can be expected to do an outstanding job. "From what I've seen so far, he will get right into the Bureau with his feet on the ground running," Otto said.

Sessions, who was confirmed unanimously by the Senate, is a former chief Federal judge and U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas. Otto said it appears likely that Sessions will continue the FBI's emphasis on terrorism, white-collar crime, organized crime (including narcotics enforcement) and foreign counterintelligence. "Not that he's locked into what we're doing now," Otto said, "but there's no present indication that he's going to come in with a new-broom-sweeps-clean approach."

The National Law Enforcement Council stood foursquare behind Judge Robert H. Bork in his travail in the Senate. Ten members of the NLEC, which is an umbrella organization of 15 of the largest law enforcement associations in the country, testified in support of Judge Bork's failed nomination for a

Continued on Page 6

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Something to flap about

A crowd of "flappers" gather to greet the nearly 1,000 guests who attended the Oct. 28 benefit in Washington, D.C., for the planned National Law Enforcement Memorial. The event, sponsored by a grant from the PeaceLaw Foundation, featured a screening of the hit movie "The Untouchables" and a visit from special guest Mickey Spillane.

Supreme Court Briefs:

Tippling the scales of justice

Continued from Page 5

rigid locational distinction jurors could be regularly required to testify after the verdict as to whether they heard and comprehended the judge's instructions, since the charge to the jury takes place outside the jury room."

Most significant for the present case, in Justice O'Connor's view, is the fact that the lower Federal courts have treated allegations of the physical or mental incompetence of a juror as "internal" rather than "external" matters. For example, in *United States v. Dioguardi*, 492 F. 2d 70 (CA2 1974), the defendant received a letter from one of the jurors soon after the trial, in which the juror explained that she had "eyes and ears that... see things before [they] happen" but that her eyes "are only partly open" because "a curse was put upon them some years ago." Armed with this letter and the opinions of seven psychiatrists that the juror was suffering from a psychological disorder, Dioguardi sought a new trial or, in the alternative, an evidentiary hearing on the juror's competence. The District Court denied the motion and the Court of Appeals affirmed.

Substantial policy considerations support the common-law rule against the admission of jury testimony to impeach a verdict. As early as 1915, the Supreme Court explained the necessity of shielding jury deliberations from public scrutiny:

"[I]t once be established that verdicts solemnly made and publicly returned into court can be attacked and set aside on the testimony of those who took part in their publication and all verdicts could be, and many would be, followed by an inquiry in the

hope of discovering something which might invalidate the finding. Jurors would be harassed and beset by the defeated party in an effort to secure from them evidence of facts which might establish misconduct sufficient to set aside a verdict. If evidence thus secured could be thus used, the result would be to make what was intended to be a private deliberation, the constant subject of public investigation — to the destruction of all frankness and freedom of discussion and conference." *McDonald v. Pless*, 238 U.S., at 267-268.

The Federal Rule

Federal Rule of Evidence 606(b) is grounded in the common-law rule against admission of jury testimony to impeach a verdict and the exception for juror testimony relating to extraneous influences. The rule states:

"Upon an inquiry into the validity of a verdict or indictment, a juror may not testify as to any matter or statement occurring during the course of the jury's deliberations or to the effect of anything upon his or any other juror's mind or emotions as influencing him to assent to or dissent from the verdict or indictment or concerning his mental processes in connection therewith, except that a juror may testify on the question whether extraneous prejudicial information was improperly brought to the jury's attention or whether any outside influence was improperly brought to bear upon any juror. Nor may his affidavit or evidence of any statement by him concerning a matter about which he would be precluded from testifying be received for these purposes."

Reviewing the wording of the

Federal rule, and with the common-law history in mind, Justice O'Connor ruled against the defendants.

"[L]ong-recognized and very substantial concerns support the protection of jury deliberation from intrusive inquiry," Justice O'Connor wrote. "[The defendants'] Sixth Amendment interests in an unimpaired jury, on the other hand, are protected by several aspects of the trial process. The suitability of an individual for the responsibility of jury service, of course, is examined during *voir dire*. Moreover, during the trial the jury is observable by the court, by counsel, and by court personnel.... [J]urors are observable by each other, and may report inappropriate juror behavior to the court before they render a verdict.... Finally, after the trial a party may seek to impeach the verdict by nonjuror evidence of misconduct.... Indeed, in this case the District Court held an evidentiary hearing giving petitioners ample opportunity to produce nonjuror evidence supporting their allegations."

In this light, Justice O'Connor and the Court majority concluded, "the District Court did not err in deciding, based on the inadmissibility of juror testimony and the clear insufficiency of the nonjuror evidence offered by [the defendants] that an additional post-verdict evidentiary hearing was unnecessary."

(Tanner and Conover v. United States, No. 86-177, case decided June 22, 1987.)

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Locals bear drug-war load; critics rip 'sham' crusade

Continued from Page 1

cies in fiscal year 1986 spent \$4.9 billion is pretty outstanding. It's astonishing. That's almost one out of every five or six dollars just on enforcing drug laws."

Critics of the anti-drug effort, meanwhile, have charged that one year after President Reagan declared a "national crusade" against narcotics, the effort is largely "a sham" riddled with unfulfilled promises and unforeseen consequences.

The war on drugs, they say, is being hampered by a lack of coordination and the failure of the Administration to follow up on proposals.

In addition, some say, the drug war has led to a surge of new offenders in the Federal prisons, for which the system was woefully unprepared. The Federal prisons are now operating at 160 percent of the 28,000-inmate capacity.

Federal officials are said to be concerned that the jammed prisons could hamper hurt enforcement activities by causing a backup in the judicial system and a fostering a reluctance on the part of judges to send convicts to prisons.

It was also charged that the Justice Department has failed to set up the 24 task forces to fight crack that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d announced last year. Furthermore, the critics assert, the National Drug Policy Board, headed by Meese, has been unable to resolve interagency conflicts that have limited the impact of some programs.

The latest wave of criticism directed at the drug war stems in part from key members of Congress, who charge that less than

three months after the President signed a bill authorizing \$1.7 billion in new money for anti-drug programs in 1987, the White House proposed cutbacks in funding for treatment, education and local law enforcement in 1988.

Rep. Charles B. Rangel, a New York Democrat who heads the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, called the funding cuts an insult and said they "seriously call into question the Administration commitment to an effective national drug abuse strategy."

Pa. task force urges wider access to mental-health files

Continued from Page 3

tions to this rule include: communication with a patient's family when "reasonably required for treatment purposes"; access to records as required by the Federal Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986, and the release of information requested by a law enforcement officer if the director of the health-care facility in question believes that imminent harm

would come to an individual or the community if the information is not immediately provided.

Health care personnel would also be allowed, under the proposal, to warn persons whom the patient has threatened with serious bodily harm, and to notify police if the case worker believes the patient is capable of carrying out the threat. Health-care personnel must notify police when a patient has threatened the public safety and it is believed the patient will carry out the threat.

Burden: Law enforcement stands tall for Judge Bork

Continued from Page 5

seat on the U.S. Supreme Court.

As NLEC chairman, I told the Senate Judiciary Committee I was confident that the overwhelming majority of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel endorsed Judge Bork without qualification. "Those of us in law enforcement, and those of us supporting law enforcement, know that this man would interpret the laws of our land evenly and equally for all citizens," I testified. "He would thereby provide the law enforcement officer with the understanding that the laws mean what they say and not what an 'activist' judge might personally decide just to accommodate his or her personal philosophy of social justice or government policy."

Donald Baldwin, the executive director of NLEC, told the Judiciary Committee, "We would not survive as a free nation if we were to give in to some of the critics of Judge Bork who advocate a nation governed by men and not by laws."

Baldwin added: "As law enforcement officers, our members

are sworn to uphold the law. The Judge Borks of the country must be counted on to interpret the laws as they were written, and as they were intended, not according to the personal predilection of a judge."

Also endorsing Judge Bork with strong statements were NLEC members representing the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Victims Assistance Legal Organization, the Federal Criminal Investigators Association, the National Troopers Coalition, the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National District Attorneys Association.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

In Aurora, 'everyone hated domestics'

By Jan Mickish

Police officers in Aurora, Colo., a city of 233,000, were tired of returning to the same warring households over and over. Before November of 1986, domestic violence was tantamount to frustration and anger for police.

Officers felt frustrated at the unwritten policy discouraging arrest unless there were severe injuries. Even when they did arrest, officers often felt angry that the assailant was back home harassing the victim/witness before the officers even finished their paperwork at the station.

Added to that was the helplessness they felt when the case reached the prosecutor, who dropped the case 90 percent of the time. Judges threw more fuel on the fires by giving the assailant a mere slap on the wrist — if that assailant was one of the unlucky few who ever got to court.

Inevitably, another desperate call from the victim or a neighbor would bring the APD back to face the same domestic scene. Laughing at the lack of teeth in the system, the assailant let the officers know of his contempt for their interference and that he was virtually immune from the law.

Everyone hated domestics.

Officers at the APD decided that this pattern had to change.

A change came when Officer John Brungardt decided he had had enough. Brungardt had an idea about doing something with domestics that resembled "real police work" rather than mediation on the installment plan.

If officers could go to a domestic, arrest the suspect (if probable cause was present), put him in jail for the night and have an arraignment the next day, many police problems would be solved. Brungardt talked to fellow officers as well as superiors. Initially, more support came from fellow street officers, who went to domestics every day, than from the administration. But Brungardt knew that his idea would work. He kept pushing.

At length, his boss told him to contact the Gateway Battered Women's Shelter. That agency was already organizing criminal justice and mental health professionals at all levels to develop effective responses to domestic violence in the county's 11 jurisdictions.

All Angle at Once

It took only a few lively meetings before the task force began to focus on changing Aurora's policies and procedures from all directions at once. All personnel in the police department, city attorney's office, the court and probation, as well as therapists from local mental health agencies, were invited to participate. The task force wanted a program that worked, one that took into account the needs and concerns at every level.

Brungardt and this writer, who is coordinator of the criminal justice project at Gateway,

worked long hours separately and as a team to coordinate the massive amount of work that had to be done.

A change or modification in one part of the system would invariably require change in another part. In order to make sure the program would run smoothly, Brungardt and I contacted key people inside and outside the system almost daily to

the assailant and the realities of available jail space.

At the same time as jail space was being assessed, there was an investigation into the legal issues related to jailing a suspect overnight. Nearby Denver had taken domestic violence off the bond schedule, which meant that a suspect would have to wait until the next day court was in session for bail to be set — anywhere from

attending treatment sessions at a local mental health facility for at least six months (one year is preferred). Sentences begin either immediately, in the case of jail, or within one to seven days, in the case of therapy.

Keeping Officers Posted

Within three to seven days after the arraignment or trial, officers are notified about the disposition of the cases they have personally handled.

Officers now see the consequences of their work: prosecution and appropriate sentences for those they arrest, fewer return calls, and support from other parts of the system.

If probation is violated, probation officers report that fact immediately to the court. The probationer is notified of the revocation hearing, which is held within 30 to 60 days. But because so many revocations are occurring, the court has developed an innovative idea to curb this trend.

As of Sept. 14, 1987, defendants who plead guilty or are found guilty and placed on probation are, at the arraignment or trial, given a probation review date 30 days later. At that review, the probationer must show proof, through signed documents, that he is complying with treatment component of his probation.

This hearing is held in the

domestic violence courtroom in the presence of new defendants being arraigned on domestic violence charges. After the new defendants have entered their pleas and before those who have pleaded guilty are sentenced, the review of those on probation is held. Judges have made a commitment to sentence probation violators to some jail time in order to impress upon both the violator and those awaiting sentencing that the court requires adherence to the conditions of probation. It is believed that this approach will reduce the number of violations.

More Cases than Ever

From Nov. 16, 1986, through May 29, 1987, 246 cases of domestic violence were processed through Aurora's domestic violence courtroom. This is more than 15 times the number of domestic violence cases than had previously been processed.

Of these cases, 176, or 69 percent, pleaded guilty at arraignment or at the pretrial conference following arraignment. Of the 28 percent who pleaded not guilty and went to trial, 93 percent were convicted. The guilty rate far exceeds the rate for any other crime. Fifty-nine percent of those who pleaded guilty or were convicted were given a jail sentence or a

Continued on Page 14

"Aurora's policy is right for them at this point in time. It will change as resources become available."

exchange feedback about how the program would work at every level. This was, and remains, a continuous process of modification and feedback, modification and feedback.

One of the first issues to emerge was jail overcrowding. How could officers arrest suspects and hold them if the jail was already overcrowded?

It was important to develop a policy that is flexible enough to address jail space fluctuations without allowing wide-open officer discretion or using it as an excuse to stop looking for more effective solutions. The policy that Aurora developed is right for them at this time in its development. It will change as resources become available, because the bottom line is to stop domestic violence.

Discretion to Arrest

It was decided that the policy would allow officers to use discretion about whether to arrest. The decision of the officers would be based on training they would receive about the dynamics of domestic violence, as well as some fairly specific guidelines concerning lethality of assailants. Superiors and the detective division review all paperwork and provide feedback to the officers to insure appropriate interpretation and use of the policy.

In all instances where there is probable cause to believe that domestic violence has taken place, officers may arrest and hold the suspect until the next court date.

For relatively minor, first-time situations, officers have the option of issuing a ticket requiring the suspect to appear in court for arraignment the next day. If the situation is basically a shouting match (disturbing the peace), the officers also have the option of giving a ticket for an arraignment date 30 days thence (the standard procedure in the past for all cases).

By having these options available, officers can judge each situation in terms of the needs of the victim/survivor, the behavior of

a few hours to three days, in the case of a long weekend. Out of some 5,000 cases that had been handled this way, no one had raised legal issues in this area.

The task force suggested that the court go even further than Denver had: arrest the suspect where appropriate, take domestic violence off the bond schedule, give the victim/survivor a subpoena for the arraignment, conduct the arraignment the next day and provide a pretrial conference immediately following the arraignment if the defendant pleads not guilty.

Guilty or Not Guilty

If the defendant pleads guilty, sentencing takes place immediately after reviewing input from the victim/survivor and the victim advocate.

If the defendant pleads not guilty, the pretrial conference explains the charges and options, and the defendant is given another opportunity to plead again that same day, with sentencing following immediately in the case of a guilty plea.

It is important to note two things. Prosecutors received training about the dynamics of domestic violence and the options for victims and perpetrators, as well as community resources available to them. Further, the pretrial conference is not plea bargaining.

The pretrial conference provides the defendant with information about the charges and possible consequences of a guilty or not-guilty plea. Charges are only modified to more accurately reflect new information about the incident. They are not reduced merely to speed things up, and are not dropped at the request of the victim/survivor. All cases containing a good police report supporting probable cause either result in a guilty plea or go to trial within 7 to 10 days.

Judges were also trained about domestic violence, and their options and resources. Defendants are given jail time (any part or all of which may be suspended) in addition to probation that includes

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Lesce:

Misconceptions surround police stress

By Tony Leace

Police recruiters may be finding fewer recruits lately, as has happened in Arizona, partly because of much negative publicity regarding police stress. There is widespread misconception that police work is necessarily more emotionally destructive than other occupations. There are many related generalizations based on few facts.

It used to be thought that police work was physically dangerous in the extreme. With more sophistication, we've come to realize that other occupations, such as coal mining and firefighting, are more hazardous, and that in fact there are more fatalities per year in certain high-risk occupations than there are in the police profession. Even violent crime strikes more forcefully at certain other occupations than at police. Gas station and convenience store clerks are assaulted and murdered more often than police officers.

With the realization that the physical danger is not as severe as once thought, the emphasis has shifted. Today, we hear catch phrases such as "burnout" and "post-shooting trauma" applied to emotional stresses in police work.

Some of this is due to the romanticized views of police work we find in fiction. The novels of Joseph Wambaugh, with

their intensive characterizations, seem to focus on emotional turmoil rather than the day-to-day routine of police work. Devalis Rutledge, in his "Officer Survival Manual" (Quik-Code Publications, 1980), points out that novelists, popular films and television present inaccurate portrayals of police officers and their methods, and do so in a manner which offers a more negative picture than the facts justify. Rutledge paints a bitter picture of stereotyping of police officers in these popularizations. He complains, quite justifiably, that small-town cops come out as ignorant brutes, while big-city cops are stereotyped as alcoholics and emotional cripples.

Another reason for the misleading picture is overgeneralization from few facts and cases. A psychologist who specializes in treating police officers for "post-shooting trauma" and other emotional problems will have a negative view of the police lifestyle. This view will tend to overshadow and color articles he writes on the subject. It's easy to overgeneralize, especially in the behavioral sciences, because here we deal with intangibles.

It's meaningful, in discussing police stress and life experiences, to relate them to the experiences of other groups. Do

other occupational groups have similar negative experiences? How do police officers compare to civilians in health and stress coping? Information from a number of different sources suggests that police officers are not uniquely victimized.

While it's true that police officers suffer job stress, much of it is similar to that suffered by civilians. Some civilians suffer more, and show more severe effects. We see this in suicide statistics, which reveal other occupational groups with higher suicide rates than police. This has been true through the years.

According to the U.S. Public Health Service Vital Statistics, as long ago as 1950, both mechanical and outdoor laborers had higher suicide rates than police officers. More recently, we've seen that some health care professionals, such as dentists and psychiatrists, have extremely high suicide rates.

Many of the stresses police suffer are the same or less than those suffered by others, such as paramedics. Rutledge points out that doctors and nurses see more mangled bodies each year than do most officers, and that medical examiners see corpses in their daily work.

The medical field is heavy with stress. Michael Medved points out in his book "Hospital" that 36 percent of one group of doctors used psychotropic drugs, and he cites a study that revealed that 47 percent of physicians in another group considered their marriages unsatisfactory. The suicide rate for doctors is high, with at least 100 American doctors killing themselves each year, a number higher than the number of police officers feloniously killed each year since 1980.

Experiencing stress is one aspect. How well police officers cope with it is the other significant point. There's evidence to show that police are better able to cope with life stress than civilians. Health Advancement Services Inc., of Tempe, Ariz., provides health assessments and screening programs for the personnel of public and private agencies and companies. In so doing, Health Advancement Services has accumulated statistics relating to health status and stress coping of large numbers of civilians and police officers. The figures show a mixed picture, because police officers show more signs of stress than civilians in certain ways, and fewer in others.

Smoking, seen by some as a response to stress, is found among 24 percent of the civilians studied, and 29 percent of the police. Three percent of the civilians admit possible problems with alcohol, as do two percent of the police. Abnormal liver function, which is associated with alcohol consumption, exists in 14 percent of the civilians studied and in 26 percent of the police. These are the only areas in which police officers seem to display more of the effects of stress than do civilians. There are other areas in which officers seem to do better than civilians.

Only 8 percent of the police officers studied had elevated blood pressure, contrasted with 15 percent of the civilians. In terms of direct experience with stress, 25 percent of the civilians reported excessive life-change events, such as deaths in the family, job changes or recent illnesses. Only eight percent of the officers

Continued on Page 12

Tony Lesce is a Tempe, Ariz., writer on police and firearms topics.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

A disgraceful snub to a fine cop

"From time to time, the Washington administration goes to its tool shed, selects a large hammer and bangs itself on the head. The latest self-inflicted battering is the omission of John Jemilo, first deputy police superintendent, from the Chicago Police Board's list of nominees to succeed retiring Supt. Fred Rice. Mr. Jemilo has been second in command for four years and has an exemplary 35-year record of service. This administration can have no creditable reason for ignoring him. The approved finalists are Deputy Supt. Rudolph Nimocks, Deputy Supt. Matt Rodriguez and Deputy Chief of Patrol Leroy Martin. Mr. Nimocks and Mr. Martin are black; Mr. Rodriguez has a Spanish surname. Without explanation, Mayor Washington's Police Board passed over Mr. Jemilo, a white candidate of outstanding qualifications, in favor of Mr. Martin, a much lower-ranking black officer. Anti-administration spokesmen in the City Council of course took up the 'anti-white' cry, but this time they are not manufacturing an issue. It is real and painful. The point is not that Mr. Jemilo automatically should have succeeded to the superintendent's post. Most observers, no doubt including him, assume that the job will go to Mr. Nimocks, who is splendidly qualified. What hurts is that [the] Police Board refused Mr. Jemilo even the courtesy of a nomination. The effect of this unexplained brushoff was to humiliate an excellent officer. This snub would certainly spark an uproar if the racial roles were reversed. Either way, the action is contemptible. It has inflamed again the issue of racism, divided the city and the police force, and called into question either the good faith or the competence of everyone who took part in this decision."

— The Chicago Tribune
Oct. 17, 1987

The Goetz call: next case, please

"Far too much has been made of Bernhard Goetz for far too long. Ideologues have been exploiting the case of the scrawny electronics specialist ever since he shot four black youths aboard an IRT train in 1984. Perhaps with yesterday's sentencing in Manhattan the sensationalizing will abate at last. The exploiters offered a choice of cartoons: He was the Sulway Vigilante, who was right to have fired his .38-caliber Smith & Wesson at the four teenagers he said had threatened him. Or he was the Closet Urban Redneck White Racist — not only packing an unlicensed pistol but blasting away in a rage that shattered the city's racial equanimity. With this overheated debate as backdrop, the sentencing of Goetz was something Solomon himself might have preferred to duck. But Acting State Supreme Court Justice Stephen Crane had no such option. His sentence: six months in jail, five years' probation, a \$5,000 fine, mandatory psychiatric treatment and 280 hours of community service. A lesser sentence would have sent a wrong signal about carrying an unlicensed gun, which after all is a felony. A harsher one would also have been unjust. In short, a Solomon-like decision."

— New York Newsday
Oct. 20, 1987

Letters

To the editor:

I read with some concern the article by Christopher Cooper (Sept. 8, 1987) entitled "Policing Loses in an Era of No Military Draft." I believe the future of law enforcement — a field that is losing its heavy concentration of military veterans — is not as bleak as Mr. Cooper leads his readers to think.

I readily acknowledge the tremendous positive input that persons with military technical knowledge and experience have and will continue to offer to law enforcement. I question, however, the article's implication that the future of law enforcement is, to a degree, in jeopardy as it moves away from its ancestral roots. Law enforcement is a profession that is coming into its own. Just as they draw expertise from the military, future police leaders must also draw expertise from such areas as the social sciences, organizational and personnel management, as well as specific criminal justice-related courses.

Addressing directly Mr. Cooper's observation as to the reduction in the number of ex-military personnel in policing and its negative effects in that field, I point to a 1974 Police Foundation publication entitled "Women in Policing: A Manual," by Catherine Milton et al. This report noted a study by criminologists Cohen and Chaiken that deter-

mined that military service is in no way predictive of effective police field performance. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (arguably established to evaluate the very police reaction of the late 1960's noted by Mr. Cooper) recommends in Standard 13.1 the active recruitment of college-educated personnel, but presented no opinion on the active recruitment of ex-military personnel.

I also express a difference of opinion with the author relative to the inability of police academy instructors to properly train non-military personnel. I find that most police academies of which I am aware last at least as long as military boot camps, and it is the prerogative and challenge of academy instructors as to what areas of training they focus their attention on. Academy and departmental discipline can go a long way in correcting the faults noted by the author.

As both a student and practitioner of law enforcement, I believe that the profession of policing has a bright and challenging future — a future that must draw expertise from many areas of professional concentration and not be dependent upon those areas on which we have solely relied in the past.

PAUL F. DUTRA
Police Officer
Warwick, R.I., Police Department

He has been described as "outrageous" — by supporters, no less — but it may take just a touch of outrageousness, coupled with the discerning eye of a veteran law enforcement intelligence analyst, to let organized criminals in Pennsylvania know that the days of riding high on the hog may soon be over.

He's Frederick T. Martens, a former New Jersey State Police lieutenant with a solid reputation for creativity, tenacity and insight when it comes to dealing with criminals — particularly mobsters and drug traffickers. And since March 1, Martens has been executive director of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, an independent state agency charged with investigating and exposing organized crime and public corruption.

The crime commission, created by the state Legislature in 1968, is a curious and, at times, controversial agency. It has investigatory powers, including the power to subpoena records and conduct public or private hearings that are not bound by standard evidentiary guidelines. However, the agency has no authority to arrest, indict or prosecute, and thus does not have to produce its informants as witnesses at trials. The crime commission,

made up of five commissioners and some 50 investigators, has been derided as a "paper tiger" and a "snip-and-clip" operation because it often relied on press accounts of criminal investigations, sometimes repeating errors contained in those accounts. No less a figure than the state Attorney General has blasted the commission publicly on occasion, and from time to time has sought to gain control of the agency.

Martens, whose 20 years with the New Jersey State Police included 7 years in the Organized Crime Intelligence Bureau, disagrees sharply with those who label the commission a "paper tiger," saying that such a label betrays the ignorance of people who do not understand the true role of the commission. Nonetheless, the 43-year-old Martens will be looking to give the tiger a new set of teeth, through the expanded collection and analysis of intelligence data, the development of constructive relations with the Legislature to facilitate the passage of appropriate laws, and aggressively shining a spotlight on mobsters and drug traffickers throughout the state to let them know that someone is scrutinizing their moves.

When it comes to drug enforcement, Martens is as can-

did as he is emphatic: the efforts by this country to stop the flow of drugs have been an abject failure. After more than 300 arrests as a narcotics investigator — including one memorable cocaine sting right in the State Police barracks — Martens is not about to suggest that legalization is the answer, but he does place a great deal of emphasis on preventive education, coupled with selective, intelligence-based enforcement strategies.

Martens may have a wealth of street smarts based on his State Police career, but he is more than another street-wise cop. His language mixes generous helpings of street jargon and academic phrasing — testimony to the fact that he has a bachelor's degree and two master's degrees, and is one dissertation short of earning a doctorate as well. The well-written, well-read Martens will be looking to bring the discipline of academic research to the crime commission, along with the intuitive gambler's instincts that make a good police investigator, in an effort to generate new pressure on organized crime and educate the public and their legislators as to the nature and scope of the problem. His methods may be viewed as "outrageous" — in the better sense of the term — but his goals are as well reasoned as they are well within reach.

"We have been an utter failure in reducing the supply of narcotics in this country."

Frederick T. Martens

**Executive Director of the
Pennsylvania Crime Commission
and nationally-renowned expert on
organized crime and police intelligence**

Law Enforcement News interview
by Robert McCormack

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Your mandate deals with organized crime and public corruption. What was the environment like in 1968 that would cause the Legislature to create this commission?

MARTENS: In 1967, the Task Force Report on Organized Crime was released. That report was commissioned by President Johnson, and one of the recommendations in the Task Force Report was that states establish independent investigatory bodies that would look into organized crime and official corruption. Pennsylvania, as well as New Jersey and New York, picked up on that recommendation and established crime commissions.

LEN: One of the early — and major — investigations that the Pennsylvania Crime Commission was involved with, back in the early 1970's, was a major corruption scandal that occurred in the Philadelphia Police Department. Granted that that was before your time here, but could you go into some of the specifics of that investigation?

MARTENS: To some extent, the crime commission became embroiled at that time in a political dispute with the State Police and the Philadelphia Police Department. It involved allegations of illegal wiretapping by

members of the State Police and dissident factions within the Philadelphia Police Department. The commission in 1973 conducted an investigation of the Philadelphia Police Department and released a report in 1974 that spoke about the systemic corruption that existed within the Philadelphia Police Department. To quote from what the crime commission had found at that time, "The commission found that police corruption in Philadelphia is ongoing, widespread, systematic and occurring at all levels of the police department." At that time, obviously, a report of that nature would not have been accepted too positively, particularly by members of the Philadelphia Police Department. It's ironic that some 13 years later we find that those statements that were made in that 1974 report have proven to be accurate. Corruption was widespread within the Philadelphia Police Department, and it was systematic, as indicated by the conviction of the number-two person within that police department, James Martin. Fortunately an outsider has been brought in, Kevin Tucker, and inroads are being made to resolve what the commission identified some 13 years ago.

LEN: It took outside investigators from the Federal Government to come in and put the pressure on the Philadelphia Police Department to clean its house. Why wasn't the Pennsylvania Crime Commission involved in this in the recent past?



MARTENS: I'll try to be as politic as I can in my answer. The crime commission in '74 had identified a problem that existed. Identifying a problem and proving it in a court of law are two different issues. The mandate of the crime commission is an inquiry into organized crime and political corruption. That does not allow the crime commission to bring cases, make cases, prosecute cases of official corruption. All we can do is identify areas where official corruption exists. The Federal Government obviously generated various probes into the police department, was able to turn individuals who were willing to testify against members of the police department, and sustained its cases through electronic surveillance. Pennsylvania, for whatever reasons, since I was not here at the crime commission at the time, had either made a conscious decision or perhaps did not even make a decision on whether to investigate the Philadelphia Police Department for corruption.

That is not unique to this state. If we look at our sister states — for instance, in New York, many of those indictments that have been brought against public officials in the city of New York have been brought by the Federal Government. The Federal Government has at its disposal legal tools that are often much more permissive — for instance, their conspiracy laws — than you will find at the state level. I might also point out that back in 1974 the state of Pennsylvania did not have a wiretap statute. To investigate corruption, whether it be police or official corruption, wiretapping or electronic

Continued on Page 10

"We are not an institution that's faltering and looking for a mission. Our mission is relatively clear. Does it need some repair in certain areas? The answer is yes."

Continued from Page 9

surveillance is a very critical element of any investigation. Often times you've got bad guys testifying against "good guys," and without corroboration from wiretaps that testimony tends not to go too far in a court of law. In Pennsylvania the Federal Government did have wiretap authority, whereas the state government didn't. That does not, of course, resolve the problem that since 1978 the state government in Pennsylvania has had wiretap authority and can use wiretaps to make official corruption cases. But I was not here at that time, and why those decisions were made is beyond my purview. I can only make some guesses.

Political winds

LEN: If the technology was there, then even the crime commission was created to be apolitical, one has to wonder when you have to go to the State Legislature for your funding and for your manpower that it hardly seems possible to create a purely nonpolitical organization with any real clout. How is the crime commission affected by the politics of the state of Pennsylvania?

MARTENS: No different than any law enforcement organization is affected in New Jersey, New York or at the Federal level. Obviously political considerations, particularly when you're talking about political corruption-type inquiries, are very important to the decision-making of an executive within the crime commission or any other law enforcement agency. If you're implying that the investigation of official corruption would diminish our budget, then our budget should probably be four or five times the size it is, as the commission has not done any extensive or intensive investigation of official corruption over the past several years, and yet our budget has declined over that period of time. So I don't think there's a correlation, as you seem to be suggesting, between the investigation of official corruption and a decrease in the budget. My suspicion is that perhaps if we were involved in the proactive intelligence-gathering of both official corruption and organized crime, and we were able to sell our product and convince the Legislature and the elected representatives that we do have a serious organized crime problem here in Pennsylvania, then we would have an increase in our budget. In one sense I think it's almost ironic that our budget's been decreasing and we haven't been doing official corruption investigations.

LEN: The crime commission has come under scathing attack by Pennsylvania Attorney General Leroy Zimmerman, who suggested that the commission is a panel without a purpose and is more trouble than it's worth. He went on to suggest that the resources of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission, the 42 or so investigators that are assigned to you, could probably be better used in the Attorney General's office or in a special task force on organized crime. How do you view that type of criticism?

MARTENS: You're known for asking the hard questions, Bob, and that's a question that has been confronted both by the commissioners of the crime commission, the Legislature here in Pennsylvania and myself.

The Legislature did see fit to renew the crime commission for some 10 years, despite the Attorney General's criticisms of the commission. I have examined the Attorney General's criticisms of the commission, and in all honesty I think that many points he raised are in some respects accurate. It's probably impolitic for me to make that statement, but I do think that if this crime commission's role is to make cases and develop cases for prosecution, as was the case in the past, then yes, we are duplicative of other law enforcement agencies that have a similar mandate — the Attorney General being one, the State Police being another. I do believe that the Attorney General in his own mind believes that if that was our role or our purpose, then it could better be served if this agency came under the auspices of the Attorney General's office.

I would argue that that is not our role or our purpose, that we are not an institution that's faltering and looking for a mission. Our mission is relatively clear. The Legislature put forth that mission in 1978, reaffirmed that mission in 1986 by a virtually unanimous vote to continue this crime commission for some 10 years. Does it need some repair in certain areas? The answer is yes. Can we serve a function, can we serve a purpose for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? I believe that we can serve that purpose perhaps better as an independent, non-prosecutorial body than we would if we were under the auspices of an enforcement agency, whether it be the Attorney General, the State Police or whomever.

Our role is unique in terms of organized crime control. We do not have to prove cases beyond a reasonable doubt. We can make allegations. Hopefully they'll be supported by information, evidential in quality at times, and perhaps not evidential at other times — like we did in 1974 relative to police corruption in Philadelphia. We serve the Legislature, we serve the Governor, we serve the citizens of the Commonwealth by identifying and exposing organized crime and corruption here in Pennsylvania.

MARTENS: Back in 1974, I believe it was, I was chosen by the now Superintendent, Clinton Pagano, and the head of the Intelligence Section, Justin Dintino, to work with an individual from north Jersey who subsequently has gone to become the Police Chief of Paramus, Joe Delaney. It involved the infiltration of the Gambino crime family by Delaney, who was head of a narcotics task force at the time. Delaney had been able to infiltrate the northern faction of the Gambino family and win their confidence. For approximately six months Delaney had worked that investigation with myself and other members of the State Police through wiretapping, through informant development. We were able to build cases against several of the lieutenants of the Gambino organization.

LEN: You were brought in to be the commission's executive director primarily as a result of your experience in the New Jersey State Police, where your last assignment was as supervisor of the Narcotics Bureau for the north region. You're also considered to be one of the experts in the Northeast, certainly, and perhaps in the country relative to police intelligence-gathering. One of the operations that you were involved in was a major organized crime investigation in the northern part of the state. Can you go into some detail on that to perhaps serve as an example of your background in this area?

MARTENS: In the course of that investigation several things became apparent. One feature of organized crime that is often talked about is organized crime's control of illegal

"Whether because of or in spite of law enforcement's effort against the Mafia, the fact is that today organized crime is open to all ethnic and racial groups."

sylvania, not by prosecuting it. To me that is a unique function. We do not have to compete with other agencies for making cases. When we go before the Legislature, we are not evaluated on how many cases we make, and organized crime control is not just about making cases. It goes far beyond just making cases.

Trial without jurisprudence

LEN: That speaks to another serious criticism of the crime commission, that you can make allegations without having to prove them, to the detriment of the people you are accusing because they don't have the opportunity to answer those charges in a court of law. Such was apparently the case with the report on the Philadelphia Police Department, where names and badge numbers were given without the necessity of coming up with any kind of proof that would hold up in a court of law — in a sense, trial without jurisprudence. How do you respond to that kind of critique?

MARTENS: Well, one could make the same allegation, obviously, about the Kefauver Commission, the McClellan Commission, the current Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in Washington and a whole host of other investigative commissions or panels...

LEN: The American Civil Liberties Union might well mention the McCarthy hearings as another example...

MARTENS: I can appreciate that, and I am very sensitive to that criticism. Fortunately within this crime commission we have five well-respected attorneys that comprise the commission. We also have two counsels, a chief counsel and his deputy. We have a procedure set up whereby if and when we make these allegations, those people whom the allegations are made about do have a right to petition to give testimony, publicly and/or privately, to address the allegations. It is a very delicate balance, I concede, that we must try to maintain between the rights of the individual and the legitimate purposes of law enforcement. When we talk about individuals being named in reports, we better have some type of information that supports that allegation, that we can produce in the event we are called to task. As you may well know, because of our unique statute here in Pennsylvania we are immune from any libel actions at least at the state level. But we can be sued if we violated

gambling. One of the things that we found in that investigation was that illegal gambling played a major role in the revenue production of this particular organized crime family. We also found, as indicated through Delaney's participation, that it was highly usual, as opposed to unusual, for organized crime to seek to corrupt police in the course of their doing business. All the classic texts on organized crime indicate that corruption and illegal activity go hand in hand, and that's how organized crime survives and thrives. That investigation proved that to be accurate.

Who are the gangsters?

LEN: There are some who seem to think that organized crime is relegated to La Cosa Nostra and the Italian crime families. Does your experience substantiate that, or have you found organized crime to have permeated other ethnic and racial groups?

MARTENS: First of all, I think there's a certain Mafia mystique that has evolved over the years regarding organized crime. Valachi obviously portrayed organized crime as solely the Mafia. Subsequent investigative reports and investigative commissions have parlayed that description of organized crime to include only those of Italian ethnicity. Whether that was accurate some 20 years ago or not, it is not an accurate representation of organized crime today. Whether it's because of or in spite of law enforcement's efforts against traditional organized crime — the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra — the fact of the matter is that today we find organized crime to be open to all ethnic and racial groups. Black organized crime was pervasive in the 20's if you look in Chicago, if you look in New York, if you look in Newark. It did not go away. While there was a predominance of concern about Italian organized crime, the fact of the matter is that throughout history there's been an involvement of blacks in organized crime as far back as the 1920's. Major policy syndicates in Chicago, Newark, Harlem were headed by blacks. Throughout the 40's and 50's, we saw a change in that. Many of those black policy operations were taken over by traditional Italian-American crime syndicates. Today there is considerable involvement by blacks in organized crime. There's considerable involvement by Hispanics. There's a considerable involvement — and this is

LEN interview: Mob watchdog Fred Martens

historical as well — by the Chinese, the Asians in organized crime.

The problem you have when you equate organized crime to ethnicity, and that's something we have to be very sensitive about, is whether or not we are picking on or making the so-called powerless ethnic groups scapegoats for bigger societal problems. The answer is again complex. We cannot ignore the fact that organized crime and ethnicity or race are very much interwoven. The structure and the culture of an ethnic or racial group very much determines the structure and culture of an organized crime group, so it would be erroneous to argue that ethnicity or racial factors play no role in organized crime. That does not excuse the fact that we sometimes tend to label whole groups, like we did with Italian-Americans, as prone to organized crime. That is the unfair connotation that evolves out of that particular association between ethnicity or race and organized crime.

In a sense, we have skewed the perception of organized crime by over-emphasizing, perhaps, the role of Italian-Americans in the history of organized crime in this country to the exclusion of other groups. Philadelphia will not eliminate organized crime by the elimination of the Scarfo family. The fact of the matter is that in my short tenure here, as well as my tenure in New Jersey, I have found that Italian-American organized crime groups comprise a portion of organized crime but not the majority of organized crime. Leroy "Nicky" Barnes, a black man, who was featured on the cover of The New York Times Magazine, was considered the largest heroin distributor in New York back in the early 70's. That individual was not of Italian-American ethnicity, but he controlled a council of six who were doing many of the same things that the Scarfo family and other traditional organized crime families were doing. Jose Battles, who was identified by the President's Commission on Organized Crime, ran a major network in New York, New Jersey and Florida that was involved in organized crime. And we have recently found Asian groups within New York and on the West Coast who are very much involved in the importation of heroin into this country. So organized crime, whether it ever was or not, is no longer an Italian-American phenomenon. It is multi-ethnic in nature, and my suspicion is that it always has been.

Making a dent in drugs

LEN: Has all of the activity of the various Federal and state task forces, commissions and investigative bodies helped to make a dent in organized crime or the amount of narcotics that is available to the public?

MARTENS: That's a very complex question, and one that requires a lot of elaboration. First of all, I think you've made the analogy, as is done throughout society, that narcotics and organized crime are synonymous. I think that's an inaccurate representation. Whether we have made a dent in narcotics is a distinct question from whether we have made a dent in organized crime.

The role or the purpose of organized crime is to monopolize a criminal activity, whether it be gambling, narcotics, prostitution, loansharking or a variety of other criminal activities that traditional and non-traditional organized crime is involved in. So when we speak about whether we have made a dent in narcotics trafficking, that's a separate question from whether we've made a dent in organized crime. Because if the role of organized crime is to monopolize a criminal activity, I'd suggest that the narcotics market is not an organized crime-controlled market. By that I mean that I don't think that it's a market that has been monopolized in certain areas. For instance, cocaine is not, in my opinion, a monopolized market. That is proven by the fact that the price of cocaine has declined over the past several years, which suggests that there's considerable competition in the cocaine market. The heroin market, on the other hand, is a monopolized market. The price of heroin is still high and it has remained high, and the market is not growing considerably. To me the heroin market remains a very controlled, organized market, as opposed to the cocaine market. The interesting part of the marijuana market is that we're finding independent entrepreneurs, like we do in cocaine, are very much involved in marijuana importation, and, I might add, domestic growing of marijuana. That has now become a big business and it need not have the organizational

structure that we once witnessed with respect to marijuana importation.

Two aspects of organized crime that we might not find in certain markets is the desire to monopolize through corruption or violence. The notion of corruption and violence is integral to the notion of organized crime. What we find is there are many independent entrepreneurs in the narcotics market who are not concerned with corrupting the police on a systemic, systematic level, but rather on an opportunistic level they may get involved in corruption. We also find that the levels of

will be just as pointed. We have been an utter failure in reducing the supply of narcotics in this country.

Drugs yes, pizza no

LEN: It seems that the emphasis in drug enforcement has shifted somewhat to attacking the demand side of the problem. How can that aspect of the problem be dealt with effectively?

MARTENS: Let me deal with that by citing a few things in my career with the State Police, a couple quick



Despite the continued seizure of record volumes of narcotics — in this case, more than 600 pounds of cocaine with an estimated 1982 street value of \$30 million — "we have been an utter failure in reducing the supply of narcotics in this country," according to Martens.

Wide World Photo

violence in narcotics are relatively high. Those factors indicate to me that, unlike perhaps the gambling market, perhaps the heroin market, certain aspects of the narcotics market are not controlled by organized crime, in the way I've described organized crime.

LEN: Notwithstanding the critical distinction you pointed out, has any kind of dent been made on the supply end of narcotics, in terms of keeping drugs out of the country?

MARTENS: As pointed as your question is, my answer

"If the role of organized crime is to monopolize a criminal activity, I'd suggest narcotics is not an organized crime-controlled market in certain areas. For instance, there's considerable competition in the cocaine market."

war stories. Although I don't generally like war stories, I think they might give you an idea of where my thinking lies on this. When I worked in narcotics in 1971, I worked in an area that was a suburb of Paterson, New Jersey, and I was buying drugs in the parking lot of this particular shopping center. A kid of about 11 or 12 years old came up to me and said, "Hey mister, would you go into the liquor store and get me a bottle of wine?" I said, "What do you want a bottle of wine for? Why don't you go home?" He persisted, so I said, "Get lost, kid." He got lost, and I'm sure he also got his bottle of wine. In that parking lot, he could have bought heroin, LSD, speed and marijuana. He could have bought any particular illegal drug he wanted. Yet to get a legal product, alcohol, he had to go through an intermediary to go into the liquor store for him. I often ask myself which was better regulated, the narcotics market or the alcohol market? It's obvious from that example that the alcohol market was better regulated. Does that mean I support the legalization of drugs or the regulation of drugs? The answer is no. I do not support the regulation of drugs, because drugs are obviously harmful to one's mental state and to society in general.

Let me give you one more quick war story. Some 12 or 14 years later, I was assigned to head up the narcotics unit in north Jersey. One day we were sitting around the office talking, and one of the undercover men said, "There's so much cocaine out here, wouldn't it be funny if we ever did a drug deal right here in the State Police barracks?" I said yeah, it would be funny if we could ever pull that off. One of the undercover guys one day made a connection with two Colombian traffickers, and he tells these two traffickers that he's got a disk jockey back at a radio station, WNJSP — which stood for New Jersey State Police. He told them this disk jockey would like to buy a kilo of cocaine. They said they could get the kilo and it would cost about \$25,000. The next morning — and we didn't realize they would come to this location — these two Colombians come to the parking lot. We quick took everything off the bulletin boards that would indicate it was a State Police barracks. They walked in the back door and asked for this disk jockey. They walked in my office, pulled out a kilo of cocaine and said here's the kilo, and started negotiating the price. They were told this was the headquarters of the State Police

Continued on Page 12

Martens: 'We need a vision for the future'

Continued from Page 11

narcotics bureau and were under arrest. They asked where was the disk jockey, and we told them there was no disk jockey. Needless to say, that incident got national publicity. The moral, though, of that story was that it was easier to have a kilo of cocaine delivered to the Hackensack narcotics unit of the State Police than it was to have a pizza pie delivered. You can't get a pizza pie delivered in the Hackensack area no more, because drivers are afraid of being mugged or whatever. But we could have a kilo of cocaine delivered.

But let me go one step further. Because it's been an utter failure, let us not repeat the failure that Prohibition brought. Because the fact of the matter is, while Prohibition may have been a failure with respect to organized crime, it did dissuade people from drinking, and the alcoholism that has since emanated from the legalization of alcohol — although I'm not calling for the prohibition of alcohol — has been far more extensive than we might have found had we kept alcohol illegal. There's two separate problems, the old Catch-22. You're damned if you do and damned if you don't, in a sense. I think you can have an effect on dissuading drug use at the local level. I think by making the acquisition of drugs by people harder, more difficult, you can dissuade people who might not be involved except for the ease of the purchase from getting involved. You will never dissuade the person who has either genetic compulsion to becoming involved or a need that might not be genetic in nature from becoming involved in drugs. There was a study done in Massachusetts that looked into local law enforcement with respect to heroin, and whether we could dissuade the use of heroin in this particular community in Massachusetts. The evidence seemed to sug-

gest that you will dissuade the purchase of drugs if there's a concerted effort in a particular area over a period of time.

LEN: So you're not ruling out deterrence on the part of police as being a viable way to cut down on the demand side. How about dealing with the individuals who are the clients of the drug dealers, in terms of educational processes and other means?

MARTENS: I personally believe that the educational process is the way to go. That's not to say we should diminish the enforcement against potential or current users — seizures of cars, like they did in New York, so that the user has to go home and tell daddy that his car's been impounded in New York. That's a very strong incentive to not go to New York and buy drugs.

But the educational process is important. If you look at the recent Rand study on smoking and drug use, one of the problems with the educational process in the past has been that we have tried to scare children away from drugs. We have told them that they will become addicted to marijuana. You don't become addicted to marijuana, so the children find out that we've lied to them, in a sense. Interestingly, though, we also said you don't become addicted to cocaine, and now the research indicates that you do become addicted to cocaine. So it's interesting how all these myths developed over the years regarding the different drugs.

What they found, though, in that Rand study was that if you show children that their immediate image or ego will be affected by the use of a particular substance — in this case, cigarettes — you can dissuade it. What they did is they looked at the dissuading of smoking.

and they found that when you told children "Don't worry about cancer" — in other words, don't promote cancer as the ultimate reason you shouldn't smoke — but instead point out that their teeth will become yellow, their breath will stink, their fingers will become yellow, their clothes won't smell good, and it isn't very good looking to have a cigarette hanging out of your mouth, those short-term factors had more of an effect on a child in dissuading smoking than did the long-term implication of getting cancer. So if we are able to convince children — and here's where educators and researchers become very important — that the short-term effects of drug use are far more deleterious to their self-image than the so-called long-term effects, we may have some impact. We've proven we can do it if we get the media market behind us. We've got to find the right tools to project what drugs do to people, and they don't make them functional.

Educating the officials

LEN: You're sitting here on top of an apparent gold mine of information on organized crime and public corruption. With that information and the expertise that's at hand, how do you see the Pennsylvania Crime Commission moving within the next three or four years?

MARTENS: There obviously has to be a vision for the future. As I look at the crime commission over the past, and I look at some of the mistakes that were made — and they weren't necessarily mistakes of people, they were mistakes of the environment that created certain actions to occur. As I look at that, I say, "Where can the crime commission have the most effect over the next

Continued on Page 13

Forum: Police-stress fears based on distortion

Continued from Page 8

studied had these excessively stressful life-change events. Of the civilians, 18 percent stated that they had trouble coping with stress, while only 7 percent of the police officers indicated this. Twice as many civilians (34 percent) as police reported that they were not satisfied with their lives. Three times as many civilians (9 percent) as police said they felt they needed professional counseling.

Thus, police officers fare better than the general civilian population in terms of having less stress and coping better with it. This is not a fluke.

Part of this has to do with selection. Police candidates are selected not only for their physical health and agility, but also their emotional stability. Some 39 percent of police agencies use psychological tests to screen their applicants, according to John Harlan, an authority on the subject. The Psychological Screening Manual of the California Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) states that no candidate should be accepted if he or she falls into any of the listed psychiatric diagnostic categories. Other authorities are less strict, but emphasize that there are certain healthy emotional qualities a police officer should have. Psychological Resources, an Atlanta firm, has adopted the position that a police officer should have a personality within certain "normal" limits to be effective. Other private testing firms have similar stances.

The result is that police recruits tend to be healthier individuals, both physically and mentally, in comparison to the general civilian population. There is much emphasis on stress coping in many police agencies today, in an effort to keep police officers healthy throughout their careers. One result is a growing recognition that many of the stresses officers have to endure are similar to those found in the private sector. Rutledge states

that many of the organizational stresses, such as poor or insensitive supervision, are common to all work situations.

So much for the statistics of stress. But numbers can tell us only so much, and, because they're abstractions, they are subject to limitations and misinterpretation. To round out the picture, consider the details of stresses on the job.

Paperwork, as a prime example, is common to many fields. This consumes from one-quarter to one-half of an officer's time, depending on the estimate. People in other occupations also complain that the need to document their activities consumes their productive time.

Patrolling the same area repeatedly can be boring. This, too, is not unique to police work. Very repetitious work is common in both agrarian and industrial societies.

There are problems with police supervisors and fellow workers, according to Rutledge. Yet interpersonal frictions are not restricted to police organizations. Communication breakdowns happen everywhere.

The feeling of being overworked is well

known outside of the police profession. Lack of appreciation by superiors is a common complaint in many occupations. Any government department, whether it be the welfare department or a statistical office, has its problems with petty rules and regulations, paperwork, excessive caseloads, poor pay and individual recognition, and office politics.

The morally depressing aspect of dealing with evil daily is an emotional burden. In this respect, correctional officers are in an even worse position, because their entire shifts are spent in contact with convicted criminals, and they earn less. One effect is that their turnover rates average twice as high as those of police officers.

Another aspect concerns on-the-job coping. There are techniques, largely adapted from the civilian world where they originated, to handle and minimize job stressors. Rowland and Bailey, the Canadian police authorities, list in great detail both the stresses applying to police and various techniques of coping. Many of the stressors they cite are similar to

those found in other occupations. They recommend a program of personal improvement and regular self-assessment as important ways of coping with stress.

Rutledge also recommends ways of coping with job stressors, pointing out the value of leading a well-balanced life rather than being a "24-hour-a-day-cop." A well-balanced attitude is also important, according to Rutledge, and he mentions that other occupational groups also carry burdens of responsibility equal to or greater than those of police officers. Pilots, air traffic controllers and surgeons are also responsible for lives, and keeping this in perspective helps to maintain an even keel.

Police recruiters can truthfully tell prospective applicants that police officers are not suffering from unusual stress when compared with many other occupational groups. Much of the distortion is based on fiction, heavy on over-dramatization, and the rest is from the clinical experience of psychologists who see only the disturbed cops. In reality, police officers are both physically and mentally healthier than the civilian population.

For further information

"Society's Victims — The Police: An Analysis of Job Stress in Policing." By William H. Kroes. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1985.

"Officer Survival Manual." By Devallis Rutledge. San Juan Capistrano, Calif.: Quik-Code Publications, 1980.

"Applicant Investigation Techniques." By John P. Harlan. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1985.

"Law Enforcement Handbook." New York, N.Y.: Facts On File Publications, 1985.

"Hospital." By Michael Medved. New York, N.Y.: Simon & Schuster Inc., 1982.

Stress signals, police vs. civilians

Percentage of sample showing various indicators of stress.

	Civilians (n=985)	Police Officers (n=2,640)
Smokers	24%	29%
Reduced Lung Function	6%	4%
Elevated Blood Pressure	15%	8%
Abnormal Cholesterol	43%	60%
Anemia	3%	5%
Elevated Blood Sugar	1%	1%
Excessive Life Changes	25%	8%
Stress Coping	18%	7%
Not Satisfied	34%	17%
Desire Counseling	9%	3%
Possible Alcohol Problem	3%	2%
Abnormal Liver Function	14%	26%

Source: Health Advancement Services survey, 1985

LEN interview: Fred Martens

Continued from Page 12

three or four years," or however long I'm fortunate to be here. I look at us as an adviser, in a sense, to the Legislature and the Governor. I look at us as providing these individuals with the knowledge and sophistication to look at organized crime control efforts here in Pennsylvania and develop new techniques, new strategies to effect those control efforts. As an example, I think that if we look at Pennsylvania, one of the things that is very pronounced is that there is no organized crime education that exists here on a systematic level. No one organization is responsible for educating law enforcement or public officials to the impact of organized crime and what it can do to an urban environment if it's let go for 30 or 40 years — such as was the case in Newark, New Jersey. We would like to see the Legislature provide money for an organized crime institute. Hopefully it could be housed at Penn State University, in which public officials, both law enforcement and non-law enforcement officials, would be educated to the deleterious and injurious aspects of organized crime, as part of their decision-making responsibilities.

It's ironic that when we speak of government courses, when we speak of political science courses, when we speak of civics courses, if within those books there's one or two pages devoted to the role of organized crime in the administration of government, it's a lot. And yet if we look at how the Republican and Democratic Parties in Chicago developed over the years, organized crime was a big part of that development. Organized crime is interwoven into the history of the development of this country, and yet we don't have educational courses that interweave that into our knowledge of organized crime. This crime commission, hopefully, would be able to develop the impetus for the Legislature to move forward in developing an organized crime institute — the only one in the nation that would exist to provide the training for public policy administrators in what to look for in organized crime. Take the construction industry in New York as an example. A recent

"If you are ever to apply the RICO law with efficiency and effectiveness, you need that combination of investigator and prosecutor."

report looked at how the construction industry controls the development of the city of New York, and how organized crime is behind that construction industry. Where does that exist within classic textbooks on political science and the administration of government? It's not even talked about. That's just one area.

Another area that I would hope we can prod the Legislature to look into is creating an agency here in Pennsylvania that has specific authority and accountability — the two go hand in hand — to deal with organized crime. As it stands now, the organized crime control effort in Pennsylvania is divided up among the State Police, the Attorney General's office, the crime commission and local district attorneys, as well as the Federal establishment. We have become sophisticated enough in other states to recognize that to be effective in organized crime control, you must bring the prosecutorial element and the investigative element together. If you are ever to apply the state RICO law with efficiency and effectiveness, you need that combination of investigator and prosecutor, something that traditionally has been resisted both by investigators and in some respects by prosecutors. You have to bring that together, like they have done in New Jersey, like they have done in New York, like they've done in Arizona and like they're now doing in Florida. Bring those components together to focus on organized crime not as an individual manifestation of a society but as a systemic problem in our society. RICO addresses the systemic nature of organized crime, and we have to keep that in mind if we're ever to have that kind of impact on organized crime. I would like to see the crime commission in the forefront of facilitating those types of institutional reforms.

Beyond that, I would like to see this crime commission be the premier agency here in Pennsylvania for strategic intelligence analysis, for educating the Legislature to potential as well as current problems that exist within the organized criminal subculture. The crime commission has been accused of being, in some respects, a media hound, if you will. I don't think we have done enough to convince either the citizens or the Legislature that organized crime here in Pennsylvania is as serious as it is in New Jersey, is as serious as it is in New York and in other states. We have not fulfilled our legislative mandate, to educate and to provide the information for the Legislature to make informed, rational decisions regarding the allocation of resources. My suspicion is that if we were to have done our job, the Attorney General's office resources, the State Police resources and other resources to combat organized crime would have increased significantly, because my belief is that most people want to do the right thing, including legislators.

Cops on the brink:

Are suicides on the rise?

Continued from Page 1

of New York may not point to an abnormal per capita rate, but the lack of evidence is not enough to convince ILESAs' Donovan.

"Psychologists say there is not enough evidence to prove this but if you look in your own departments and see what's around, you can see suicide is more prevalent," he told Law Enforcement News.

Superman Syndrome

If the statistics — or lack thereof — are elusive, so too are the possible causes of suicide, with many experts split over the question of whether police work is really all that stressful to begin with.

However, there is considerably greater consensus when it comes to the public's expectations of its police, and the way in which police view themselves in light of public expectations.

Psychologists and stress experts note that society generally expects its police to possess superior moral character and emotional stability. This image of law enforcement "supermen," coupled with the officers' own well-cultivated self-image as masters of self-control, provides the foundation for severe, emotional stress which could, in the extreme, lead to suicide.

"The public views the police as superhuman," said Dr. Roger Solomon, a police psychologist with the Colorado Springs Police Department. "Police are supposed to be able to do it all, to be able to handle everything and remain in control. Police aren't supposed to have all these human frailties. Police officers are human, though, and these things happen."

That expectation of being above human failings, experts say, can lead to a host of emotional problems within an officer's personal life, which are then carried back to the job in a vicious cycle. "They say that more cops commit suicide over their personal problems, but you can't separate it. Police work is a 24-hour job," said Ed Donovan of ILESAs.

Means to an End

The officers' easy access to an almost foolproof means of self-destruction — their handguns — is another leading contributor to police suicides, and certainly one reason for the extremely high success rate.

"When an officer gets depressed, there is a firearm right there and the officer knows how to use the weapon," said Dr. Solomon. "He is not afraid of violence."

Perceived peer pressure may also be a factor in the success rate of police suicides, according to Dr. Ellison. "You have a lot more successful suicides because if a guy messes it up, then he is really going to be in trouble. All the other guys are going to say, 'Hey asshole, you couldn't even do that right, could you?' So the kind of attempted suicide that is really a call for help, like you get in other



Dr. Michael Mantell



Dr. Roger Solomon

jobs, you probably have fewer of them."

The Role of Drugs

Some point to substance abuse — and a police department's response to substance abuse — as a source of stress that could eventually lead to suicide.

"I don't believe most police departments are giving officers the kind of counseling and help they need with drugs," observed Msgr. Joseph Dunne, a former NYPD chaplain who is now executive director of the Institute on Alcohol, Substance Abuse and Gambling Behavior, located at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. "Firing them from the police department is not only wrong ethically, because they can be rehabilitated, but also the laws

occupationally-bred suspicion and a reluctance to back down can also contribute to tension and dissatisfactions inside the home. "A lot of things that make a good cop are not conducive to family life," said Dr. Solomon.

Dr. Michael Mantell, a psychologist who works with the San Diego Police Department, said that 85 percent of the counseling he does for the agency deals with marital and family problems. "I think for a cop to admit he or she needs help is much more difficult than for the average citizen."

Police work is unique, said Dr. Solomon, in that the image of being a police officer does have more of an effect on some than it does on others. Echoed Donovan:

"When an officer gets depressed, there is a firearm right there and the officer knows how to use it. He is not afraid of violence."

Dr. Roger Solomon

of confidentiality that govern a counseling service should apply equally to drugs and alcohol."

Without confidentiality, officers will not turn to departmental sources of help during times of extreme stress, Dunne said. And, he added, "Unless the police officer can find some other way of getting help, the suicide rate will not only continue, it will get higher."

Finding help, it appears, is one of the biggest problems officers face. Experts agree that police officers, because of the image of control they need to do their job, have trouble attaining closeness and support, particularly outside the police fraternity.

Bringing the Job Home

Most large-city police departments do have in-house counseling available, but officers who use such facilities often feel stigmatized, either by departmental policies or in the eyes of their fellow officers. According to Donovan, most cops are so distrustful that no matter how bad a problem gets, they are just "too paranoid" to go for help.

"Ask any policeman's wife what happens to a cop when he puts his uniform on. His personality changes. Ask the kids of a female officer. They'll say that when mom puts that uniform on, she becomes a gladiator."

Solomon added that police often have trouble releasing emotions attendant to vulnerability. Cops, he said, are not allowed to feel anger, fear, tears or disgust towards the citizens they encounter in their work, their superiors or their peers.

"Some officers come to view the vulnerable emotions as taboo," said Solomon. "They think there is something wrong with them because they are experiencing natural, normal, vulnerable emotions."

Devastating Breakups

There are studies, Solomon added, that suggest that it is more stressful for a police officer to end a marriage or a relationship than it is for those in other professions. Police officers, he said, tend to be clannish and isolated.

"One of the responses to stress
Continued on Page 15

Jobs

Assistant Professor of Criminology. The University of South Florida is seeking to fill a tenure-track vacancy in its College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, beginning Aug. 8, 1988.

Candidates with a Ph.D. or other appropriate terminal academic degree (such as D.P.A. or Ed.D.) are preferred. A J.D. degree will not suffice. Substantial background or work experience in law enforcement at the Federal, state or local level is required, as are demonstrated abilities in the areas of teaching, research and service focused on law enforcement in the criminal justice system. Applicants must demonstrate potential for research.

Starting salary for a nine-month contract is the upper 20's.

Apply by Feb. 1, 1988, by writing to: Dr. Leonard Territo, Faculty Recruitment Committee, Department of Criminology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. (813) 974-2815.

Chief of Police. Greenville, Tex., a growing city of 24,500 located 45 miles from Dallas, is seeking a progressive police executive to manage a department of 47 employees with a \$1.5-million operating budget.

The position requires an in-

dividual with at least 10 years experience in law enforcement, with a minimum of 5 years of responsible supervisory experience. A bachelor's degree in law enforcement, criminal justice or related field is desired. (Relevant educational coursework and equivalent experience may be substituted for a degree.) Applicants must hold or be able to obtain advanced certification from the Texas State Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Finalists will be rated through assessment center process.

Starting salary is \$40,000 per year plus competitive fringe benefits.

To apply, send resume before Nov. 15 to: City of Greenville, Personnel Office, P.O. Box 1049, Greenville, TX 75401. (214) 457-3118. EOE.

Instructor. The New Mexico Department of Public Safety seeks a highly motivated professional to conduct specialized training programs.

Applicants must have any combination of college education and experience in law enforcement, behavioral science, public administration or humanities, totaling seven years. Three years must be in law enforcement and one

year in teaching, training or supervision.

Salary range is \$1,596 to \$2,716 per month. Apply on Form SPB-300 (official state application) not later than Nov. 30. To obtain application or further information, call State Personnel Office at (505) 827-8149. AA/EOE.

Public Safety Records and Communications Supervisor. Narragansett, R.I., is seeking an experienced manager for the records and communications section of the town's combined public safety department (police, fire and emergency medical).

Applicants should have an excellent working knowledge of all emergency service communications and record-keeping functions, considerable computer experience and excellent supervisory abilities. College degree preferred.

Salary range is \$21,399 to \$26,086 per year. Excellent advancement opportunities for the right individual.

To apply, send resume to: Personnel Office, 25 5th Avenue, Narragansett, RI 02882. Deadline is Nov. 30.

Chief of Police. Durham, N.C., a city of 120,000, is seeking a veteran administrator to run a department of 286 sworn officers, 67 civilians and an annual budget of \$13.3 million. Responsibilities include overall planning, coordination and direction of all police divisions, training academy, communications center and communications maintenance.

Applicants must be graduates of a four-year accredited college or university; must demonstrate strong leadership, extensive knowledge of police administration and the ability to be innovative in the delivery of police services. Candidates with a minimum of 10-15 years of progressively responsible police supervisory experience are strongly preferred.

Salary range is \$45,266 to \$62,955, depending on qualifications, plus excellent fringe benefits.

To apply, send letter and full resume to: City Manager, City of

Durham, 101 City Hall Plaza, Durham, NC 27701. Deadline is Nov. 30, 1987.

ment is February 1988.

Criminal Justice Research Analyst. SEARCH Group Inc., of Sacramento, Calif., is seeking an individual with superior quantitative skills, including a thorough knowledge of statistics, research methodology and justice-related statistical computer programs. A graduate degree in a related field and two years criminal justice research experience are strongly preferred.

To apply, send resume and a writing sample to: David Roberts, SEARCH Group Inc., 925 Secret River Drive, Suite H, Sacramento, CA 95831.

Computer net eyes wider chief market

Continued from Page 1 to the system on a trial basis using a temporary password, said Geiger. There are three paying options, made to accommodate various types of billing systems.

A yearly membership to MetaPol, said Geiger, is \$895. A second option, however, would be to pay \$450 for the year plus \$47 a month. Departments could also opt to pay just \$97 a month without a membership fee. There is also an \$18-an-hour fee for time actually spent logged onto MetaPol. "You are billed by the amount of time you spend on the system," said Geiger. "That basically covers the phone bill."

Aurora PD gets back to 'real policing' of domestics

Continued from Page 7 combination of jail and probation.

Return calls by police have dropped dramatically since the inception of the program.

Ninety-four percent of all victims/witnesses subpoenaed appeared at the arraignment to provide input for sentencing. They also received valuable resource referrals as well as support. Some of the victims/witnesses have been contacted through follow-up phone calls. The majority state that their interaction with the victim advocates, who meet them at court, and the knowledge that their input is being used to help their families, made them feel stronger and more willing to work with the system.

The coordinator from the battered women's shelter maintains continuous contact with all parts of the system. When a problem develops, she is alerted and facilitates a speedy resolution. It is vital that this outside role continues. It is also vital that an inside coordinator role be established and remain active beyond the initial development and implementation of the new policies and procedures. This position should become a regular part of

the police department.

"Real Police Work"

Informal questionnaires and interviews with APD officers indicate that while there are some "glitches" remaining in the program, the vast majority support the new policies and procedures. They believe they can finally do "real police work" with domestics.

Aurora has developed a system-wide approach to domestic violence that works. The original goal was to reduce call-backs by getting batterers out of the situation and providing them with appropriate sanctions so that they discontinue battering. The formula was a simple, yet time-consuming one: include everyone in the process of working out effective solutions and demand commitment and excellence.

The benefits, as reaped by Aurora, clearly outstrip the investment: domestic violence is reduced, police morale is enhanced, public safety is secured and societal resources are enriched.

Jan Mickish is coordinator of the criminal justice project for the Gateway Battered Women's Shelter in Aurora, Colo.

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Upcoming Events

DECEMBER

10-11. Terrorism & the Police Officer. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$60.

10-11. Strategic Directions in Physical Security. Presented by the U.S. General Services Administration Training Center. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$195.

10-11. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Baltimore. Fee: \$350.

10-11. Fire & Arson Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$265.

10-11. Investigation of Child Sexual Abuse & Sexual Exploitation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$125.

12-14. Street Survival II. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).

13-16. White House Conference for a Drug-Free America. To be held in New York, N.Y. Fee: \$70. For more information, contact Don Witham or Lee Colwell, (202) 254-4100.

14-15. Communication Center Emergency Planning. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.

14-15. Seminar for Drug Undercover Officers: Surviving in the Assignment. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

14-16. Progressive Patrol Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

14-16. Inspection of Commercial Vehicles in Accidents. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Marietta, Ga. Fee: \$300.

14-16. Managing the Criminal Investigation Function. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex.

14-16. Special Problems in Police Internal Affairs Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

14-16. Developing Policies, Procedures & Rules. Presented by the International

Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.

14-18. Internal Affairs. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$300.

14-18. Sects, Cults & Deviant Movements. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

16-18. Commercial Vehicle Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Marietta, Ga. Fee: \$300.

17-18. Managing a Detective Unit. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

17-18. Modern Terrorism. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.

JANUARY 1988

48. Traffic Accident Records & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$460.

4-March 11. School of Police Staff & Command. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$2,000.

6. Executive Institute for Suburban Police Chiefs. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.

7-8. Interviewing the Sexually Assaulted or Abused Child. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$300.

7-8. Premises Survey and Security Planning. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$385.

7-11. First ASLET International Training Seminar. Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$150 (ASLET members); \$200 (non-members).

11-12. Recognizing and Identifying Hazardous Materials. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$265.

11-15. Computer Aided Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595.

11-15. Drug Unit Commanders' Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350

11-22. Managing Small & Medium-Sized

Police Departments. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

11-22. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$525.

11-22. Crime Prevention Technology & Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.

11-22. Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

11-22. At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation & Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$495.

11-March 18. Command & Management School. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$1,000 (\$600 for SLEI members).

12-13. On Trial: Case Preparation, Testimony & Demolition. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$150.

13-14. Hazardous Materials Incident Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$265.

13-16. Crime Prevention for Administrators. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265.

14-16. Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

14-15. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Newark, Del. Fee: \$350.

18-22. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.

18-22. Introduction to Crime Prevention. Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University. To be held in Odessa, Tex. Fee: \$350.

18-22. Selective Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

18-22. Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

11-22. Managing Small & Medium-Sized

19-20. Police Applications for dBase III Plus. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Newark, Del. Fee: \$350.

19-20. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

20-22. Enhancement of First-Line Supervisory Skills. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$350.

20-22. Effective K-9 Unit Management. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$360.

21-22. Physical Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla.

26-27. Practical Homicide Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.

25-27. Perspectives on Child Sexual Abuse & Pornography. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

25-27. Practical Police Computer Applications. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Newark, Del. Fee: \$350.

25-29. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

25-29. Child Abuse Investigation & Videotaping. Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University. To be held in Odessa, Tex. Fee: \$350.

25-29. DWI Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

25-29. Analytical Investigation Methods. Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Reno, Nev. Fee: \$445.

26-29. Sex Crimes Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375.

25-29. Interview & Interrogation Techniques. Presented by Bowmac Educational

Services. To be held in Santa Fe, N.M. Fee: \$450.

25-29. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orange Park, Fla. Fee: \$350.

25-29. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.

25-29. Tactical Drug Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$475.

25-Feb. 5. At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation & Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$495.

25-Feb. 12. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

26-27. High Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$225.

26-29. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tucson, Ariz. Fee: \$350.

28-29. Survival Strategies for Personnel Assigned or Traveling in Foreign Countries. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$390

28-29. Auto Theft Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

28-29. Acquisition of Computers for Use in Law Enforcement Settings. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

29-Feb. 6. International Responses to Terrorism: New Initiatives. Presented by The Office of International Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago. To be held in Cairo, Egypt. Fee: \$2,350 (includes airfare, lodging and two meals per day).

30-Feb. 2. Correctional Education Leadership Forum. Presented by Eastern Kentucky University, Training Resource Center. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$75 (prior to Jan. 1, 1988); \$90 (after Jan. 5).

Suicide: Cops' emotions can prove 'explosive stuff'

Continued from Page 13

is to isolate oneself and emotionally withdraw from others," Solomon said. "Consequently, when a relationship breaks up that a police officer has put an emotional investment into, it is even more devastating. It is the police officer who does not have another close support system that gets into emotional trouble."

That may have been the case with Officer Ricky Murria, who last month became the 10th New York City police officer this year to commit suicide. On the night of his 35th birthday, Murria had a loud argument with his girlfriend. Moments after she stormed out of his apartment, Murria pointed a

loaded shotgun at his head and pulled the trigger.

The tragedy, said Mantell, is that police feel they cannot admit it when they are hit hard by a break up.

"They believe that no one else will understand them. They feel that the only other people that will understand them is fellow officer. Yet they can't admit to a colleague they're hurting because they'll be thought of as weak."

That belief that they are different from the rest of society, coupled with the idea that they cannot confess to internal pain, is "explosive stuff" for police officers, said Mantell.

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444



Where PC's meet PC's:

Police chiefs and personal computers: If one national group succeeds, soon scores of police chiefs from coast to coast will be able to engage in daily teleconferencing, consulting, news gathering and much more — all on as personal computer. **On 1.**

Carrying the load:

A new study says the states and localities are bearing the brunt of the costs for America's drug war, and suggests that the anti-drug effort would be better served if the Feds did a better job of catching drugs at the border.

On 1.



Also inside:

Police suicides: How serious?

On Page 1.

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